



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade
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AN EXPLANATION.

DURING the past ten days our publisher has received letters from several firms who desired to insert advertisements in the *C. & D. Diary* for 1907, and he has been compelled regretfully to reply that space could not be obtained, as the *Diary* had gone to press. Copies are now on the way to our subscribers in the British Colonies and other distant places abroad, as we have always acted on the principle that a diary, to be any use to business men, should be in their hands before the New Year. This will be the case with our 1907 *Diary*, for subscribers in South Africa, India, China, Japan, New Zealand, Australia, South America, and similar distant parts could not get the *Diary* by Christmas-time if it did not leave London in November. We would be glad if advertisers will keep this in mind for the future, so as to place their orders early, and thus ensure getting their announcements being placed before this important section of buyers, as well as our unique circulation among buyers at home.

INSETS.

The Winter Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will be published on Saturday, January 26, 1907, and the publisher invites application for particulars regarding the insertion of circulars and price-lists.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

THE SOAP COMBINATION is "off" (p. 823).

ASSISTANTS are wanted "out West" (p. 813).

THE Chinese Opium Edict is outlined on p. 813.

SOME particulars about the *C. & D. Diary* for 1907 are given on p. 822.

THE Association of Medical Herbalists has been refused a charter (p. 808).

HARROD'S STORES have been stopped by interim injunction from cutting the price of vibrators (p. 814).

A QUICK METHOD of assaying belladonna-preparations is described by Mr. M. J. Perry, of Sydney (p. 839).

REASONS for expecting an extension of sandal-tree cultivation in India form the subject of an editorial note on p. 825.

W. H. HAWKINS, the corassa-compound man, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour (p. 808).

DR. RICH. WEISS communicates some observations on the constituents of balsams in relation to their use as urethral antiseptics (p. 839).

THE REPORT of our window-ticket-writing competition has reached a group in which photographs are employed to embellish the tickets (p. 841).

PERRY'S POWDERS are dutiable, and the Board of Inland Revenue has proceeded against a small shopkeeper who sold them without licence or stamp (p. 814).

THE PHARMACEUTICAL AUTHORITY in British Columbia has decided that the British qualification will only entitle holders to registration there as assistants (p. 812).

THE B.P.C. EXECUTIVE has decided not to accept Mr. Harry Kemp's proposal to amend the constitution so as to provide for a commercial side to the conference (p. 815).

BODY-NAMES expressed in such forms as "Pills for the Blood" and "Mixtures for the Lungs" may be used without medicine stamp-duty, the Board of Inland Revenue informs us (p. 823).

THE AUSTRALIAN REGULATIONS respecting medicines have been before Parliament (p. 820), but the Colonial Secretary is not to receive a deputation at present. The latest information is given on p. 824.

SALICYLATES, oxalic acid, foreign tartaric acid, and camphor are dearer. Menthol and citronella oil are firmer. Gamboge, sulphate of ammonia, coconut and palm-oils are easier. H.G.H. peppermint oil is 3d. cheaper (p. 835).

A FRENCH PARLIAMENTARY REPORT proposes to institute a stamp-duty on medicinal and other specialities commonly sold by pharmacians. The British law on this subject is apparently the basis of the proposals, the text of which is given on p. 811.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR include these subjects: Proprietaries for Australia; linctus heroin, B.F.; ticket-writing; the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association and manufacturing tinctures in bond. The section also includes two pages of replies to correspondents (p. 841).

THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL began its autumn session this week, and on Wednesday the names of three medical practitioners were removed from the medical register as the result of charges of infamous conduct. On the other hand, a goodly number of names were restored to the dentists' register (p. 819).

SIR JOSEPH LAWRENCE told a meeting of the Society of Arts on November 28 that a Patent Law Reform Bill has been submitted to the Board of Trade. This Bill will compel a patentee to work his invention in this country if it is being worked abroad, unless the inventor can prove to the Board of Trade that it cannot be manufactured here (p. 834).

WHAT is to be done next session in regard to pharmacy legislation? This is the question which some Parliamentarians are considering; so we review the whole situation and suggest to renew the endeavour to get a Select Committee appointed to consider the whole question of the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in Great Britain (p. 824).

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Sir James Reckitt (of "Blue" fame) has given a further sum of 10,000*l.* to the Hull Infirmary.

A kingfisher flew into a chemist's shop at Sleaford, Lincs, the other day. After being kept in captivity for a few hours it was liberated.

At a carnival held at Aldershot last week, Messrs. Allen & Lloyd, chemists, High Street, were awarded the first prize for the best tradesmen's car, and also the first prize for a fancy decorated car.

At Crewe on November 20, the wine-licence attached to the business carried on at West Street, Crewe, by Mr. John Arthur Dale, was transferred to Mr. James Mavor, chemist and druggist.

At Epsom County Court on November 23, Mr. William Ingham, chemist and druggist, East Street, obtained judgment for 2*l.* for the loss of two pigeons belonging to him, which a neighbour's cat had eaten.

The "Daily Mail" states that Messrs. Lever Bros., who are the sole proprietors of Hodgson & Simpson, and who hold all the shares in the Vinolia Co., Ltd., are prepared to sell either or both of these properties.

Percy Bennett (39), described as a chemist's assistant, of Portsmouth, was sentenced to penal servitude for three years, at Winchester Assizes on November 28, for using certain instruments for an unlawful purpose.

Among recent Poor-law changes in the metropolis may be mentioned the appointment of Mr. J. G. Lloyd to a dispensership in the Metropolitan Hospital, in place of Mr. S. Morgan Evans, and Miss Lewin to be dispenser at the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital.

On November 21, the Market Rasen fire-brigade received a call to a fire at a hamlet five miles distant, but no horses could be procured. Eventually Mr. W. B. Jevons, chemist and druggist, came to the rescue and lent a horse and cart to take the firemen to the scene of the fire.

Geoffrey White, Sub-Lieutenant on H.M.S. *Excellent*, was fined 1*l.*, including costs, for riding a bicycle on the wrong side of the road at Southsea. His act resulted in another cyclist, with whom he collided, being thrown through the window of Messrs. Arnold & Sons, chemists, as reported last week.

A fire occurred on November 26, at the premises of Messrs. P. Jeyes & Co., chemists, The Drapery, Northampton, doing considerable damage. The whole of the fire-brigade turned out, and were considerably hampered by the fumes of ammonia. The warehouse is four storeys high, and there is no doubt that had the discovery of the outbreak been delayed a few moments longer it would have been very disastrous.

William Matson (38), local manager for the Idris Co., Ltd., at Dover, committed suicide on November 22 by shooting himself with a gun in the company's store. Matson had been in the employ of the company for nine months, his accounts were all straight, and no reason could be assigned for his suicide, except perhaps that a County Court judgment had been obtained against him for damages to a town-porter's barrow, which he ran into while driving the Idris cart.

At an inquest held by Dr. Wyn Westcott, coroner, at Hackney, on November 24, on the body of John Cottrell (42), a man who served ten years in India, and suffered from ague, his widow said she went to a chemist for sixpenny-worth of quinine, and was given a bottle of quinine and iron. The Coroner directed his officer to inquire into the matter. Dr. R. Dudgeon, of Cadogan Terrace, said that death was due to fibroid phthisis, and a verdict to that effect was returned.

At Cambridge Police Court on November 19, before Alderman A. Sidney Campkin and other Magistrates, Cecil Eden Wright (17), a chemist's apprentice, was bound over in his own and in his mother's recognisances of 5*l.* each, for

attempting suicide in the river Cam. He was rescued by an undergraduate, and the mother could give no reason for her son's conduct. Wright has served a few months of a three years' term of apprenticeship to Mr. John Evans, chemist, Fitzroy Street, Cambridge.

At Stratford Police Court on November 26, a young labourer, named Bridges, was remanded on a charge of maliciously wounding Frederick Lloyd Williams, chemist and druggist, 317 High Road, Ilford, by striking him on the head with an iron spanner. The police evidence was to the effect that prisoner had made an unprovoked attack upon Mr. Williams, who was fitting him with a truss in the shop parlour. It was stated that Mr. Williams is very ill, having no fewer than nine scalp-wounds, one being 3 in. long.

Not Lever's Glycerin.

At the meeting of the Middlesex County Council last week, Dr. Cohen said that the statement made by him at the last meeting with reference to a sample of glycerin, which contained arsenic, having come from Messrs. Lever Bros., was not accurate, as the tradesman gave the inspector the wrong date upon which he had the goods, and it was found that particular article came from another maker altogether, and not from Messrs. Lever Bros.

[Dr. William B. Benjafield, another member of the Council, who supported Dr. Cohen's motion for inquiry, sends us correspondence which he has had with Messrs. Lever's solicitors, in the course of which he said: "I much regret that any words of mine could possibly be construed into an injury to your clients, and if such is the case I desire most unreservedly to withdraw them." We reported that Dr. Benjafield "urged the importance of the matter"—i.e., of investigation into it as moved by Dr. Cohen.—EDITOR.]

The Corassa Compound Case.

At the Sussex Assizes, on November 26, William Henry Hawkins (62) and his son William George Hawkins (27), of Kemp Town, Brighton, were charged with conspiracy to defraud in connection with the sale of "Corassa Compound" and "Gloxiensis" powders. Particulars of the charges have been given in our issues of September 29 (p. 491), October 13 (p. 560), and October 20 (p. 597). After he had pleaded not guilty, and the jury had been sworn, the elder prisoner took the advice of his counsel, Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., and pleaded guilty. Mr. Horace Avory, K.C., on behalf of the prosecution, offered no evidence against the son, who was discharged. Mr. Marshall Hall, while admitting that the elder prisoner had been guilty of false pretences by using names of fictitious clergymen, said he did not accept Mr. Avory's statement as to the worthlessness of the powders. He appealed for mercy on the ground that prisoner had been carrying on the business openly for years, and that it was the first prosecution of the kind. If this prosecution would stop the flood of patent and quack medicines, some good might be done. The Judge, in passing sentence of three months' imprisonment with hard labour, said he understood this was the first case of the kind that had been taken up by the Treasury. He wished them every success, as he thought a great and good work could be done by stopping the sale of quack medicines.

Medical Freedom.

The Executive Committee of the People's League of Medical Freedom met on November 22, at 11 Scarisbrick Street, Southport, Mr. J. P. Swan (of Liverpool) in the chair. After a somewhat lengthy discussion it was decided to recommend that an education board consisting of equal representatives of the National Association of Medical Herbalists, the People's League of Medical Freedom, and the University Extension Movement of the Physiomedical Colleges of U.S.A., be formed for the purpose of establishing a herbalists' college in this country on Thomsonian lines. Regret was expressed that the Privy Council had not seen their way to grant a charter to the Association of Medical Herbalists for a college. It was also decided to send a circular letter to representative public men in sympathy with the practice of unorthodox medicine, with the suggestion that they may see their way to subscribe towards a fund for promoting cancer-research by herbalists. This arose out of a remarkable case of cancer-cure by violet-leaves at Liverpool recently. The Secretary was instructed to write the Home Secretary and Registrar-General regarding

legal points affecting herbalists in practice, particularly as to attendance upon children and death-notification.

L.C.C. Items.

At a meeting of the London County Council on November 27, Mr. R. A. Robinson was re-elected to represent the Council on the Thames Conservancy Board for another twelve months.

At the same meeting the following tenders were accepted for supplies of chemicals for 1907: C. J. Hewlett & Son, 35 Charlotte Street, Great Eastern Street, E.C., items 1 to 183 in the schedule of the estimated value of 270*l.*; Houghton's, Ltd., 88 and 89 High Holborn, item 184 at schedule of prices.

Midland Notes.

Tradesmen suffer so much from petty pilfering that many devices have been adopted for its detection. One has, by means of an electric bell, secured a conviction against a kleptomaniac customer.

Hanley traders for some time have felt the pressure of being for postal purposes dubbed "Stoke-on-Trent." A deputation was summoned to London last week, and the probable errand was to make Hanley the headquarters of the local postal area.

A curious skin-eruption of a highly contagious nature has made its appearance on children in this district which cannot be eradicated by the usual remedies of sulphur, zinc oxide, etc. It is stated to be a product of ill-laid drains, and calls for urgent remedies. Dusting with powdered mercuric oxide is effectual.

A local trader has suffered much loss by mice eating his paper bags and other packages which have been put together with the usual gluten-starch paste. Getting rid of the animals was not a success until he asked the manufacturer of his bags to mix alum with their paste. The "Mail" says "the voracious rodents found alum unpalatable."

As it is not usual for a vicar to have a curate who is a better preacher than himself, so it is not wise to have a better dispenser than yourself as a *locum-tenens*—complications may arise, as happened lately. The proprietor was in the habit of making up a mixture on the assumption that the principal solid medicament did not dissolve in the liquids and added mucilage of acacia to suspend it. The *locum*, knowing the solvent power of one of the liquids on the said solid, took advantage of the fact and made the mixture clear, and it was returned as wrong.

Crusade against Street Noises.

At Dover Police Court on November 19, a hawker, named Willis, was summoned for shouting "Bananas" in Cannon Street, so as to be a nuisance to an occupier. Mr. Joseph Frederick Brown, pharmaceutical chemist, of 1 Cannon Street, Dover, deposed to hearing Willis shouting for two hours without ceasing. The shouting created a nuisance and an annoyance, as it interfered with business; one could not hear what customers said across the counter. The Bench thought defendant did not know the by-laws, and dismissed him with a caution.

Police Charges.

At Windsor on November 22, Thomas Henry Hill (37) was remanded on a charge of embezzling 1*s.* 3*d.*, belonging to Mr. Robert Wood, pharmaceutical chemist, Windsor.

At Reading on November 23, George John Oates was charged with stealing a tin of vaseline and two pots of lanoline from the shop of Mr. Benjamin Butler, chemist and druggist, London Road, Reading. He was bound over.

At Ware on November 20, James Hopkins was charged with obtaining money from various persons by false pretences. The evidence of the witnesses showed that the accused sold lotions, medicines, pills, etc., to poor persons for the cure of various ailments, including paralysis, blindness, and abscesses. Mr. A. E. Ekins, county analyst, said he had analysed mixtures, oils, and pills obtained from the defendant. One mixture contained a bitter principle with a small proportion of capsicum, and the other contained aloes and capsicum. The "oils" was methylated spirit coloured with tar oil, and the pills were composed of aloes and ginger. Dr. Boyd stated that the medicines were no cure for any of the ailments mentioned, and prisoner was committed for trial.

Diachylon Pills.

At the Leicestershire Assizes, before Mr. Justice Ridley, on November 22, Emma Turner (48) was indicted on three counts for supplying to three women a compound of lead contained in pills. The three women gave evidence of going to the prisoner and telling her the medicine required was for bringing about abortion. Prisoner supplied pills in each case, and according to Dr. Bernard Dyer, the county analyst, the pills supplied varied from 8 grains to 9½ grains in weight each. The essential and principal ingredient was diachylon. In the witness-box prisoner denied that she gave pills for the purpose named in the indictment, and also said that there was no oxide of lead in the pills; they were made of tincture of steel, a small portion of hiera picra, and flour.—The jury found prisoner guilty on two of the charges, and she was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

The Porter's Wages.

At the Northampton Police Court on Saturday, Frederick Clarke (23), a porter, pleaded guilty to stealing various toilet and fancy articles valued at 3*l.* 15*s.*, the property of his employers, Boots, Ltd., of Gold Street. Prosecutors' fancy-goods manager said the prisoner had been in the employ of the firm for two years, and was receiving only 15*s.* a week, although he was a married man with a child.—Mr. D. Stanton, J.P.: Less than 1*l.* a week, and expect him to keep honest!—Mr. Darnell (defending solicitor): Yes; they are tempting him to dishonesty. When he got married he asked for a rise, but it was refused by this rich company. I am sure no other married porter in this town is in receipt of such a small sum as 15*s.* a week.—The Mayor (Alderman E. L. Poulton) said the Bench had decided to bind the prisoner over, and the Magistrates thought that "temptation had been placed in the way of this young man by the very inadequate wage paid him by this company."

Commenting on the above, the "Northampton Independent" said:

The economic evils of a town overrun by multiple shops cannot fail to be disastrous, for the profits of such concerns are not spent here. The only expenditure of these big companies in the town is on ordinary shop-expenses and a few assistants frequently underpaid and overworked. On the other hand, a local tradesman not only spends his money here, but brings up his family in our midst. . . . For these and other reasons the townspeople ought to take to heart the principle that custom, like charity, should begin at home.

Drug and Chemical Supplies.

The Derby Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Messrs. R. Daniel & Sons, wholesale druggists, Babington Lane, Derby, for the supply of drugs.

The Dudley Higher Education Committee have decided to obtain the chemicals required for the institute from the chemists of the town, inquiries having proved that the price and quality are satisfactory.

A Nurses' Display.

A Nursing Conference and Exhibition, organised by the Provisional Committee of the National Council of Nurses, was held in St. George's Hall, Mount Street, London, W., on November 22, 23, and 24. Papers by doctors and matrons were read and discussed on tuberculosis, maternity, and mental nursing, and the exhibits were chiefly in relation to these subjects. Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., had arranged a smart exhibit of obstetric and nursing outfits and apparatus. Among the novelties were a neat all-glass hypodermic syringe retailing at a low figure, packed with a complete outfit of hermetically sealed needles, etc., in a metal box of vest-pocket size. Reinhardt's serviette-cylinder, the "Sister Doris" bed-rest, and a metal heat-retaining vessel for ward use were also new. Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., had a complete show of Cyllin preparations including the inhalant (with the appropriate inhaler), capsules, and "Cyllinettes," compressed sanitary towels, impregnated with 5-per-cent. cyllin. The invalid-couch shown by the Equipoise Co., one of which has been supplied to the Queen, makes one almost envious of the comforts of the convalescent, until the company's "At Ease" equipoise chair is tried. The couches and chairs are hung on balanced levers, so that the posture can be changed by the patient with the least exertion—each position, nevertheless, being entirely stable. Among the

maternity exhibits contrivances designed by nurses bulked large. A collection sent by the matron of the Sparkhill Hospital for Women included the Barnes' cases and similar outfits made by Messrs. Reynolds & Branson, Ltd., of Leeds. In this section Messrs. Garrould, of Edgware Road, London, W., also exhibited; while at the stall of Messrs. Down Bros. were many articles invented by nurses. The Bournemouth National Sanatorium and the Bethlehem Hospital afforded typical exhibits in relation to phthisical and mental patients, the latter being relics of the barbaric past of lunacy "nursing" with irons and plaster-jackets.

Business in Leicester.

As a sign of the trend of business-methods, it is worthy of notice that one of the oldest pharmacies in Leicester, where formerly all window-tickets were tabooed, has now in the window a few quite up-to-date window-tickets. The *C. & D.* articles are obviously bearing fruit.

A feature of the trade in the town lately has been Oxo and Bovril demonstrations. In each case the manufacturers send a saleswoman with a little stall to persuade customers to sample their wares gratis, and incidentally to take a bottle—small or large as the case may be—home with them. It is rumoured that by these means one or two chemists have created a fairly large demand for these commodities.

Mr. George E. Marfitt, of Infirmary Square, has sent us a copy of the "Leicester Daily Mercury," the local evening paper, containing no fewer than thirty different advertisements inserted either by chemists or by firms owning patent medicines. Mr. Marfitt's method of taking advantage of this large amount of advertising space is to put a paper in his shop-window, or somewhere in the shop, with each advertisement marked round with blue pencil or otherwise, and a notice to the effect that all the goods marked are kept in stock and sold at lowest prices. Mr. Marfitt has pursued that method with individual advertisements and has found it attractive.

Football.

Wand's United F.C. v. Market Harborough Thursday F.C.—This match in the Leicestershire Thursday League was played at Market Harborough on November 15. Harborough had up till then not lost a single point on their own ground, heading the League chart. Wand's, however, gave them a hot game, and the Harborough team only managed to bring off a draw (3 goals each) by getting the equalising goal during the last minute of the game.

Wand's United F.C. v. Leicester Olympic.—Played at Leicester on November 22, and resulted in an easy win for Wand's by 10 goals to *nil*.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Refitting.

The metamorphosis which Mr. R. F. McCartney, pharmaceutical chemist, Coleraine, has recently brought about in his premises in the Diamond has won the admiration of the town. Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool, carried out the refitting, the work having taken about three weeks to complete.

Shoplifting Charge.

At Belfast Police Court on November 22, Samuel Wilson was charged with having stolen on November 1 a scent-bottle, shaving-brush, and other articles from the shop of Mr. James Tate, pharmaceutical chemist, Royal Avenue. Evidence was given by an assistant in the shop, and the prisoner was committed for trial at the Assizes. There were eleven other charges of shoplifting against him, on all of which he was committed for trial.

Business Changes.

Referring to the note about the dissolution of partnership between Messrs. Watson & Sandford, Portadown, Mr. Watson continues the grocery side of the business, while the drug part will be carried on by Mr. Sandford.

The old-established business of Messrs. J. & J. Acheson, Portadown, has been acquired by Mr. D. Chapman, who

was formerly manager of the business. Mr. Chapman some years ago started business as a jam-manufacturer and fruit-preserver, and has been very successful in this line.

Dispensary Drug-samples.

At Lurgan Board of Guardians, on November 23, a letter was read from the Local Government Board referring to the Guardians' minutes containing an entry of a letter read from Dr. Brownrigg, J.P., medical officer of Moira dispensary, respecting the delay which took place in forwarding samples of medicine for analysis. Dr. Brownrigg stated that he duly selected and put up the samples of drugs received on August 27, but that he overlooked forwarding them to the Clerk at the time, and it appeared that they did not reach the analyst until October 2. The letter from the Local Government Board stated that the Board could not accept the explanation as satisfactory, and that unless more care is taken to comply with the regulations appertaining to his office they would have no option but to remove the doctor from his position.

Belfast Appointment.

At Belfast Library and Technical Committee on November 22, the eleven candidates on the short list for the post of head of the Chemistry Department of the Municipal Technical Institute attended. They were Mr. W. Caldwell, Physiological Department, Dublin; Mr. C. Clutterbuck, Brighton; Mr. R. B. Denison, Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh; Mr. J. Hawthorne, Queen's College, Cork; Mr. A. P. Hoskins, Belfast; Mr. F. Ibbotson, Sheffield; Mr. J. S. Kerr, Methodist College, Belfast; Mr. G. B. Neave, Chemistry Department, Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College; Mr. B. North, Bradford; Mr. H. Reynolds, Pinner, Middlesex; and Mr. G. A. Watson, Cork. A series of questions was put to each applicant, one of the queries being as to their experience in the application of chemistry to manufacturing-processes. Three votes were taken, and in the end Mr. Hawthorne was appointed. The salary is 350*l.* per annum.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Personal.

Mr. James Fairlie, chemical-manufacturer, Kinneil, Camelon, has been appointed a justice of the peace for the county of Stirling.

Notwithstanding the popularity of golf among members of the trade in Edinburgh, quite a number reserve a day or two for angling late in the season. In recent weeks Messrs. W. L. Beaumont, A. F. Dawson, and Peter Boa have had heavy salmon from the Tweed.

A Public Notice.

All claims against the estate of the late Mr. Adam Laidlaw Wilkie, chemist and druggist, 25 High Street, Galashiels, must be lodged with Messrs. J. & D. G. Stalker, solicitors, Galashiels, by December 7.

A Liking for Toilet-articles.

At Stirling Sheriff Court on November 23, Minnie Knowles, cook, was fined 10*s.*, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment, for the theft of a bottle of perfume, two cakes of soap, a tube of vaseline-cream, a tin of camphor-ice, and two bottles of liver-pills from the shop of Messrs. Farie & Co., chemists and druggists, Bridge of Allan.

Glasgow Notes.

Govan chemists anticipate doing good business now that the Clyde strike is over.

It is a matter for regret to learn from the daily papers that laudanum-drinking is on the increase in the district.

Glasgow chemists and their wives tripped the floor in gay style on Wednesday evening at an "At Home and Dance." The younger blades were in their element.

The festive season is on, and the past and present students of the Glasgow School of Pharmacy look forward to dining soon together at their favourite mansion in Bath Street.

As the Pharmacy Bill is not likely to come up for some time, the member for Camlachie has betaken himself to

writing a series of informative and warning articles on the methods of house-letting in Scotland.

The chemist's lot is a rather amusing one at times. The other day one in the northern district received an order for a bottle of "miracle-water." A potent mineral-water was the article desired.

Strychnine in Shortbread.

Considerable sensation has been occasioned in the south of Scotland by the mysterious poisoning of a number of persons in the house of Mr. W. Lennox, a retired farmer, at Cumnock. His housekeeper, Miss McKerrow, a niece, received a cake of shortbread by post, and a neighbour who had called was given a portion of the newly received cake, along with others. Directly it was eaten all who had partaken of the cake became ill, and Miss McKerrow died in about an hour, with every symptom of strychnine-poisoning. The others have recovered, but the sender of the cake has not been discovered. The parcel containing the cake was posted in Kilmarnock, and was addressed "From an old friend" in handwriting which was obviously disguised. The case has been taken up by the police, and as a result Thomas Brown, of Ardneth House, New Cumnock, formerly manager of the Lanemark Coal Co., who is married to a niece of Mr. Lennox's, has been arrested and charged with the murder of Miss McKerrow.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

WOMEN-BARRISTERS.—One of the two women *avocats* recently admitted to the Bar is Mlle. Mille, the daughter of a Paris pharmacist.

A FUTURE MME. CURIE.—Mlle. Robert, who is the first lady admitted to the Ecole Normale (the famous school celebrated by the sojourn of Pasteur and other eminent Frenchmen), is a student in natural science. Should she qualify, as is probable, as assistant professor (*agrégée*) she will be the second lady in France to hold this qualification (Mlle. Baudry was the first), and will probably take a position as professor in one of the establishments for the Superior Education of Women. In this case Mme. Curie alone will have preceded her as a lady professor.

THE WHITE-LEAD PROBLEM.—The discussion of the legal prohibition of the white-lead industry was opened in the Senate on November 23. M. Pedébore, in a long opening speech, reviewed the whole history of the anti-white-lead crusade. He pointed out that the prohibition of the use of white-lead was already voted by the Chamber of Deputies, and asked the Senate to confirm the decision of the Lower House. M. Gourju replied that no really satisfactory substitute had been found, and it was in the lack of precautions on the part of workmen, rather than in the nature of the substance itself, that the chief danger lay.

MR. CARNEGIE'S MUNIFICENCE.—A pleasing impression was produced in Paris last Wednesday by the announcement that Mr. Andrew Carnegie has placed at the disposal of the University of Paris a sum of money of which the revenue will produce 12,500*fr.* (500*l.*), to be distributed annually in the form of money prizes or scholarships to scientists who propose carrying on researches in the laboratory of General Physics, inaugurated by the late Pierre Curie. It being Mr. Carnegie's desire to associate the name of Mme. Curie with that of her husband, these prizes will bear the name of "Bourses des Curie." The donor's intention is that the prizes should be open to scientists and students of all nationalities who have already given proof of genuine scientific merit.

FOREIGN TRADE OF FRANCE.—In his report as President of the French Customs Committee, M. Alfred Picard makes some thoughtful remarks on French foreign trade. Although, he says, 1905 was a most satisfactory year, showing considerable progress in France's foreign trade, yet the progress was not in proportion to that of other great States during the same period. France's increase of 693 million francs is less satisfactory when compared with

the 899 millions of Germany, the 838 millions of the United States, or Britain's 1,289 millions. Without ignoring the value of colonies as an outlet for national production, M. Picard points out that the great mass of the exports of France must always go to foreign countries, and indicates how this should be encouraged.

PARIS SOCIETY OF PHARMACY.—At the November meeting M. Crinon announced that in his capacity of Chairman he had signed the letter drawn up by the Swiss, German, and Austrian Pharmaceutical Societies with a view to facilitating the control of the purity and identity of new medicaments of definite chemical composition. This document was also signed by the Secretary of the Society and approved by M. Vaudin, as President of the General Association of French Pharmacists. M. Crinon also read a communication from the Amical and Mutual Benefit Society of the minor employés of the Paris Faculty of Medicine and School of Pharmacy. The Society of Pharmacy resolved to inscribe its name among the "honorary members." M. Mourel presented a report on chemical and pharmaceutical preparations at the Liège Exhibition. He reviewed the progress made since M. Haller's report in 1903, mentioning specially the new methods of making nitrates from the air, the preparation of soap by ferments, and the manufacture of artificial silk.

PROPOSED TAXING OF PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES.

WE are indebted to the editor of "Le Pharmacien et le Droguiste" for the subjoined extracts from a report to the Chamber of Deputies in regard to a proposed tax on medicinal and pharmaceutical specialities. A previous attempt to levy such a tax was made in 1890 by M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance, his proposal covering pharmaceutical, hygienic, and toilet specialities. His tax-returns were estimated at a minimum of twelve millions. In 1875 it had been estimated that the sales of such articles in France amounted to 150 million francs per annum. M. Rouvier proposed a duty of 10 per cent. on the face-value, whether sold inland or exported. The new proposal exempts exports. "Le Pharmacien et le Droguiste" estimates that the duty now proposed will yield 7½ million francs per annum:

Article 32.—An *ad valorem* duty to be imposed on special pharmaceutical, hygienic, and toilet articles, sold in pharmacies or elsewhere, for which curative, preventive, or hygienic properties are claimed. This tax to be based on the retail sale price, an inscription of which price, on the labels or in plain letters, is obligatory, and according to the following tariff:

Articles the sale-price of which does not exceed 10 francs: 10 centimes in the franc or part of a franc.

Articles the sale-price of which exceeds 10 francs: 50 centimes in every 5 francs or part of 5 francs.

Those articles to which the manufacturer or retailer affixes a particular name, or with regard to which he claims original discovery or sole rights, or which he recommends by advertisements, prospectuses, or labels, are to be classed as specialities.

Any question which may arise as to the application of these regulations is to be referred to the commission of experts, established by the laws of July 27, 1822, and May 7, 1881.

Articles intended for export are not subject to these regulations, and can only be brought into inland circulation under a permit, which guarantees—in the case of non-discharge—the payment of a fine of 100 francs per package.

Article 33.—The payment of the tax is to be made by affixing on boxes, bottles, or packets engraved stamps, provided by the Government, and applied by the dealers who supply the goods. These stamps are to be put on in such a manner as to necessitate the tearing of the stamp when the box, bottle, or packet is opened.

The circulation, sale, or putting up for sale of articles without stamps, or with stamps not affixed according to regulations in the preceding paragraphs, shall be punishable by a fine of 100 to 1,000 francs, in addition to the confiscation of the goods and the reimbursement of the sum defrauded.

The Inland Revenue authorities are charged with the carrying-out of the necessary arrangements in connection with the tax on pharmaceutical specialities; any infringement is to be reported to the agents appointed according to Clause 5 of the Regulations of February 28, 1872, and Clause 2 of that of June 21, 1873.

South African News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.
Northern District Chemists' Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

Cape Colony.

SEPTEMBER FOREIGN TRADE.—The grand total of imports into British South Africa during September amounted to 2,205,883*l.*, against 2,805,478*l.* in the corresponding month of 1905, and the exports amounted to 3,337,206*l.*, or an increase of 430,781*l.* compared with September 1905. Raw gold and diamonds amounted to almost three millions sterling, the former being 469,000*l.* greater than in September last year. Among the imports into the various Colonies the following are of interest: *Cape Colony*: Glycerin, 352,597*lb.* (August 468,451*lb.*); wax of all kinds, 310,558*lb.* (August 239,075*lb.*); drugs and medicines, 5,221*l.* (August 6,179*l.*); drugs, chemicals, and dye-stuffs, 15,690*l.* (August 15,212*l.*); oilman's stores, 7,337*l.* (August 8,448*l.*). *Orange River Colony*: Drugs and medicines, 1,716*l.*; drugs, chemicals, and dye-stuffs, 3,335*l.*; oilman's stores, 965*l.* *Natal*: Medicines, 2,105*l.* (August 2,442*l.*); drugs, chemicals, and dye-stuffs, 6,013*l.* (August 6,675*l.*). *Transvaal*: Glycerin, 38,654*lb.* (September 1905, 447,296*lb.*); medicines, 3,741*l.* (August 4,659*l.*); drugs, chemicals, and dye-stuffs, 27,834*l.* (August 27,645*l.*). *Southern Rhodesia*: Medicines, 338*l.* (August 329*l.*); drugs, chemicals, and dye-stuffs, 2,348*l.* (August 2,547*l.*). *North-Western Rhodesia*: Drugs, chemicals, and dye-stuffs, 100*l.* *Swaziland*: Drugs, chemicals, and dye-stuffs, 12*l.*

Orange River Colony.

ARSENIC FOR LOCUSTS.—Mr. G. M. Johnson, Government locust expert, addressing a meeting of Bloemfontein farmers on November 5, said that with the funds at the disposal of his department they were making very good progress in exterminating locusts. He pointed out that Natal alone last year had used about 10 tons of arsenic, and from his own experience he was of opinion that the arsenical method was the best one for exterminating the locust plague.

STORAGE AND ADVERTISING.—Additional regulations under the Medical and Pharmacy Ordinance have been gazetted. Under these every medical practitioner dispensing medicines must keep poison-bottles in a cupboard or other receptacle capable of being securely locked; chemists are required to do the same or keep poisons in special bottles rendered distinguishable by touch from ordinary bottles. A regulation, which is deemed to be of advantage so far as medical men and dentists are concerned, prohibits notification by means of circular or general correspondence by doctors or dentists to any other than their own patients of information of such a kind as to lead the recipients to believe that they are specially qualified in any particular branch of surgery, medicine, midwifery, or dentistry, or that they are more highly qualified than other medical practitioners or dentists. Signboards, plates, and other devices of a similar nature must not be larger than 2 ft. square, and may bear a name and registered qualifications, with the prefix "Doctor" to the name, an accurate description of the doctor or dentist as entered in the register of the profession which he practises, the hours of consultation, and the residential address, but no other matter whatsoever. Such exhibits may only be placed outside the doctor's or dentist's residence, dispensary, or consulting-room.

Transvaal.

JOHANNESBURG JOTTINGS.—Writing on November 4, a Johannesburg correspondent says: "The worthy President of the Transvaal Pharmacy Board (Mr. J. H. Dinwoodie) returned last week from his trip to England.—The examinations for the Transvaal Pharmaceutical diploma takes place next week.—The municipal elections took place last Wed-

nesday. Mr. M. Walker Pole, chemist, Braamfontein, who was nominated during his absence in Cape Town, withdrew his candidature before the contest.—The political campaign for the first Parliamentary elections has commenced in a mild sort of way, the various parties indulging in a few preliminary canters."

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal was held at Johannesburg on October 30. There were present upwards of fifty chemists and chemists' assistants when the President (Mr. R. Q. Leeds) took the chair. The business was to discuss the proposed Shop-hours Bill and its effect upon the drug-trade. The President, in opening the discussion, stated that a Shop-assistants' Association had been formed, representing all branches of shopkeeping, and representations had been made to the Chamber of Trade and Chambers of Commerce to endeavour to bring about a uniform hour of closing. Rules and regulations were drawn up, proposing six o'clock as the hour for general closing, with exceptions for perishable goods. The chief point concerning chemists was the regulation preventing chemists from selling such goods as tooth-brushes, shaving-brushes, and other lines stocked by hairdressers. Chemists, of course, would be allowed to deal in urgent requirements, prescriptions, or medicinal requisites. After a lengthy discussion, the meeting agreed to ask for an extension of the suggested closing-hour, making it 8 p.m., and a sub-committee was formed, representing the various districts, to co-operate with the general committee of the Society. On it are Messrs. Hyland, Norman, Mitchell, and Corry.

Canadian News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

RECIPROCITY OR EXAMINATION.—The Council of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association, at the meeting held in Vancouver on November 8, considered the question of admitting without examination to the full privileges of the B.C. Major qualification a person holding a M.P.S. qualification. Mr. Joseph H. Emery (President) pointed out that the primary intention of the Pharmacy Act had undoubtedly been to admit druggists possessing the English Major without further examination, but that since 1891 there had been several amendments to the Act, some of which had altered the wording considerably. The Council discussed the question at some length, and finally decided that, as there exists no reciprocity of certificates between England and British Columbia, graduates of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain could avail themselves of Section 16 of the by-laws of the Association, which allows them to register as "certified clerks" without examination, subject to the approval of the Board of Examiners. It may be explained that only the Major qualification of British Columbia permits the possessor to open up business on his own account. The two passages referred to are appended:

Pharmacy Act, 1903, Section 11.—All persons approved of by the Board of Examiners who by examination have obtained diplomas from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, or certificates from any Pharmaceutical Association in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere whose standing and requirements are equal to those of the Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia, provided such association accepts without further examination certificates of the Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia, may be registered as members of the Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia without the examination prescribed by this Act. Such diplomas or certificates must be accompanied by certificates of good moral character, and shall be subject to such other regulations as may be provided for in the by-laws of the Association, provided that the by-laws of the Association shall not require on the part of the applicant any previous residential qualifications.

By-law 16.—Candidates for the Minor examination must produce evidence of two years' registration as a certified apprentice, prove that he has served two years with a licentiate of pharmacy duly enregistered, pass an examination in the translation and dispensing of prescriptions, in pharmacy, chemistry, toxicology, posology, and materia medica, and pay the fees prescribed in Section 13 of the by-laws. Provided that the Board of Examiners may accept in lieu of the Minor examination duly authenticated certificates of examination by pharmaceutical associations, as mentioned

in Section 11 of the Act, and equal to the above standard, on payment of the usual fees, as mentioned in Section 13 of the by-laws, and a special fee, equal in amount to one-half of the examination-fee.

American Notes.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

THE HON. M. T. BRESLIN, a member of the State Legislature of Louisiana, was President of the N.A.R.D. at the recent Atlanta Convention. Among other members of Mr. Breslin's family who attended the Convention with him was a promising young son of twenty-three—**Sidney C. Breslin**. This young man has died since the meeting.

BRITISH VISITORS.—The arrival in New York last month of Mr. James M. Bush, of W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., London, and of Mr. James Elliman, of Elliman, Sons & Co., of Slough, was noted in a recent issue of the "American Druggist." Mr. Bush is on his semi-annual visit and will remain several weeks. Mr. Elliman, who is by no means a stranger in the United States, was entertained by the Drug Club.

A FATAL EXPERIMENT.—Ten out of twenty-four prisoners at Bilibid, in the Philippines, who were inoculated by American scientists with cholera-virus for experimental purposes, have died. The experimenters explain that the virus was contaminated with bubonic plague. Governor-General Smith has exonerated the scientists concerned in the affair, and announces that the Government will make provision for the families of the dead.

A SENSATIONAL INCIDENT of the last few weeks has been the suicide of Charles E. Ward, of Denver. Mr. Ward was one of the most prominent pharmacists in the West. He was editor of the "Rocky Mountain Druggist" and an ex-President of the State Pharmaceutical Association. He played a prominent part in the A.Ph.A. and the N.A.R.D. Unknown to his friends in the drug-trade, he had been suffering for some years with an abscess on the brain, and it is thought that the pain and anguish which this caused him was the explanation of his suicide. The body was found in the pharmacy when the clerk came to open the shop in the morning.

BUSINESS IDEAS.—Six months ago Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, adopted the plan of offering a series of prizes to departmental chiefs and general employes for suggestions of practical value regarding the conduct of the business and the manufacture of goods. The first semi-annual list of prizes was recently distributed. Twenty-one went to employes, and they ranged from fifty dollars in gold down to five dollars. Heads of departments were awarded five prizes, ranging from fifty dollars to ten. The showing was a very gratifying one, and indicated that the workers have a good deal of initiative if only they are encouraged to display it.

DR. EDWIN E. BEEMAN, the inventor of pepsin chewing-gum, died at Cleveland on November 6. Twenty-five years ago Dr. Beeman abandoned the practice of medicine to enter upon the manufacture of pepsin chewing-gum, and later he was associated with Mr. W. J. White, now of New York. Dr. Beeman made a fortune of several million dollars, as did Mr. White. It is said that the idea of combining pepsin with chewing-gum was suggested to Dr. Beeman by a young woman who worked at a news-stand where he bought chewing-gum. After he had adopted the idea and was making money out of it, he employed the young woman, and he saw that she was well provided for when he disposed of his business.

ASSISTANTS WANTED.—The United States is suffering a great stringency in the drug-clerk market. Proprietors all over the country are sending up a cry for assistants, and all too few of the latter are available. Out on the Pacific coast, in Portland, Oregon, a particularly strong demand has been felt, and assistants from the East are urged to follow the famous advice of Horace Greeley issued fifty years ago: "Go West, young man!" The graduation-requirement laws imposed in two or three States are blamed for much of the scarcity of clerks, but the complaint is an unjust one when it is realised that pretty nearly every section of the country is experiencing the same degree of stringency.

Colonial and Foreign News.

DEARER CORKS.—The Syndicate of German Cork-producers wants an increase of at least 10 per cent. in the price of cork, so as to meet the rise in the Spanish and Portuguese rate of exchange, which has considerably advanced the cost of cork.

DENTISTS AND POISONS.—The law as to the use of poisons by dentists in Germany appears not to be satisfactory, and the Prussian Minister of Public Health has issued a notice on the subject. From this we gather that dentists are not entitled to receive those poisons the sale of which to the public is prohibited unless on medical prescription, and that retailers or wholesalers who violate this rule will be prosecuted.

SICK-CLUB PHARMACY.—With regard to the proposed introduction of compulsory insurance against sickness by the State, the Dutch Pharmaceutical Society was asked to decide which mode of payment it would prefer: a fixed sum per annum to be paid for each member of the district sick-club to the pharmacy of the district in which he resides, or payment for each prescription. Of 435 proprietors, 215 voted for the first proposal and 217 for the second.

PREPARATIONS OF STRYCHNINE.—The authorities of Liegnitz have issued a decree stating that by a resolution of the Town Council, druggists have been licensed for the sale of strychnine and products containing strychnine. This permission is illegal, as it is contrary to Clause 2 of the Imperial Edict of October 22, 1901, dealing with the trading in medicinal articles. By the aforesaid clause, those articles which are mentioned in List B of the Regulations are only to be sold or kept for sale by pharmacists. As strychnine is in this list, it must therefore only be sold by pharmacists, and to strychnine and its salts must be added all those cereals containing strychnine. A product containing strychnine is defined as one impregnated with a strychnine salt. In such a mixture of strychnine and grain, strychnine forms the chief component, the grain being only a means of transmitting the poison. It therefore follows that not only strychnine, but also grain containing strychnine, must be sold by pharmacists only. So far as strychnine is concerned, comments the "Pharm. Zeitung," this decree is undoubtedly justified. As regards products containing strychnine, however, it cannot be enforced, as the decision of the higher Courts has always been that Clause 2 of the Imperial Edict has no bearing upon strychnined wheat.

THE CHINESE OPIUM EDICT.—The regulations giving effect to the Imperial decree abolishing the use of opium have now been issued. They are eleven in number, and are of a very drastic character. Not only the cultivation of the poppy but the use of opium must cease within ten years. Every opium-smoker and the amount which he consumes must be registered. All shops must be registered, and only registered purchasers are to be supplied. Opium-dens are to be closed within six months, and shops are to be closed gradually. Officials are to distribute "prescriptions or medicines" among those addicted to the habit, either at cost-price or gratis. Nobody is to be allowed to begin opium-smoking henceforth, and those who are already smokers must diminish their consumption by 20 per cent. annually. Veteran offenders over sixty are to be treated with leniency. Officials are to set a good example to the nation, and they are accordingly placed under specially stringent conditions. The British and other Ministers are to be approached with reference to the annual reduction of opium imported. The above is a summary of the regulations, but there are many difficulties in the way of carrying them into effect. Public opinion in China is, however, strongly supporting the anti-opium movement. The correspondent of the "Times" makes the suggestion that when China approaches the British Government the opportunity should be taken to remove the senseless prohibition against the export of grain, which is enforced in every treaty. The removal of this prohibition, he says, would permit a large area under poppy to be placed under wheat and other grains, to the immense benefit of the country and the increase of its purchasing-power.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Crossed Cheques.—The relations between a banker and his customer were before the High Court a few days ago in actions brought against the banks for damages for alleged wrongful conversion of cheques, and the following points were recorded: (1) Section 82 of the Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, provides that a banker is not to be liable to the true owner of a cheque which he has collected for a customer who has no title to it. The Court held that this protection is not lost to the banker, because he has entered it to the customer's credit before it has been cleared. (2) A banker may be liable for negligence in receiving payment for a customer of a crossed cheque marked "a/c of payee," where the banker has information which may lead him to think that the account into which he is paying the amount of the cheque is not the payee's account. (3) Where a person carries on business in the name of another individual with the addition of the words "and Co.," employing that individual as manager of the business, and leaving the entire control of it to him, this does not amount to a holding out of that person as the sole owner of the business, although it may amount to representing him or holding him out as a partner in the business.

High Court Cases.

THE IRON-OX ACTIONS.

In the Chancery Division on Friday, November 23, Mr. Justice Warrington directed the motion in the case of the Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Ltd., v. the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., to stand over for another week, it being stated that another case of a similar nature would also be brought forward then.

HARROD'S AND VIBRATORS.

In the Chancery Division on Friday, November 23, Mr. J. G. Wood obtained from Mr. Justice Neville leave to serve short notice of motion on Harrod's Stores for sequestration for contempt of Court in continuing to sell "Vibrators" under the price agreed upon. On Saturday morning, when the case was on the list for hearing, Mr. Jenkins, K.C., appeared for the defendants and asked for an adjournment of the motion. He also desired to make the statement to the Court that Harrod's Stores would be the last persons to commit wilfully a contempt of Court, and he hoped to show that the proceedings were an abuse of the process of the Court. The secretary received notice that an injunction would be applied for. At 4.45, after the managers of the departments had left, a telegram was sent saying that an *ex parte* injunction had been granted. That telegram went to the secretary's office, where they did not know what it meant. Later on, at 6.30, a letter came confirming it, which was left with the liftman, the whole place being closed. The papers were handed to the secretary, who sent them to the solicitors, who, of course, had left for the day.

Mr. J. G. Wood said he thought his friend was going to apply for an adjournment.

Mr. Jenkins said that was so, but it was a case in which his clients were accused of having committed a deliberate contempt of Court, and he submitted he was entitled to make a statement.

Mr. Justice Neville: It comes to this: you are instructed to say it was not an intentional disregard of the order or the Court?

Mr. Jenkins: Absolutely not.

Mr. J. G. Wood: They were warned of this early on Thursday morning, and they said they would go on serving them at any price they chose. We came to your Lordship, and the writ was served in the afternoon. We applied *ex parte*. They had notice by telegram and letter of the order, and they ought to have been perfectly prepared to comply with it, instead of which we found the placards were still being exhibited in their stores yesterday morning. At ten o'clock they sold one of these instruments to one of our officials. They put us at arm's length and said they intended to do this, and they go on doing it.

Mr. Justice Neville: That will be considered when this motion comes on; I suppose if Mr. Jenkins in the meantime wants an opportunity of answering your affidavits, it must stand over.

Mr. Jenkins said the papers were sent to the solicitors, but they had gone, and the first notice the solicitor had

was from the manager the next morning, who asked if there was an injunction. The solicitor saw the notice and said there was no injunction. Then he opened the other document and telephoned at once to say there was an injunction, and notice was at once given to the clerks of that department (fifteen or eighteen in number), and had been acted upon. What the plaintiffs did was to send a "trap" order at ten o'clock the following morning without giving any notice to the solicitors who, they knew, were acting for Harrod's. He hoped to show in due course that the proceedings were an abuse of the process of the Court, but that there had been a technical breach of the injunction was probably true.

Mr. J. G. Wood: This must not go on, at any rate. If my friend wants to answer our affidavit he must do it.

Mr. Jenkins said he should give no further undertaking. He was under an injunction now, and, of course, that would be observed.

Mr. Justice Neville thought the matter had better stand over until Friday.

Mr. Jenkins was willing that should be so if it would satisfy his learned friend. The moment the defendants heard from the solicitor that there was an injunction a letter was sent round and had been communicated to all the clerks in the office to the effect that "until further notice the price would revert to 32s. 6d." That was circulated at eleven o'clock.

Mr. J. G. Wood repeated that the defendants had put them at arm's length and threatened to do what was complained of.

Mr. Justice Neville: We will see about that later on. It had better stand over until Friday.

Pharmacy Act.

THE BRADFORD CASE.

The reporter of this case in our issue of November 24 informed us, too late for notification then, that two defendants were charged in two exactly similar cases—namely, James W. Savage and George S. Savage, both of 254 Manchester Road, Bradford, and that each of them was fined 2l. and 2l. 10s. costs.

Medicine Stamp-duty Acts.

PERRY'S POWDERS.

At the Bradford Police Court on November 22, Elizabeth Long, grocer, 59 High Street, Bradford, was charged by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue with selling a packet of Perry's powder without having paid the stamp-duty, and without having a patent-medicine licence. Mr. Simpson, from the Solicitor's Department, Somerset House, prosecuted, and stated that the Inland Revenue authorities do not want to press for heavy penalties against poor shopkeepers like the defendant, but wish to make it known that these powders cannot be sold by anyone without a licence, and are also liable to stamp-duty. These powders and others of the kind giving practically the same results on analysis are sold by chemists with the stamp-duty paid, but are extensively distributed among small grocers and others for sale without stamp-duty. The manufacturers are responsible for this, but unfortunately they cannot be touched, as they sell the powders wholesale, and the purpose of the Inland Revenue was to warn shopkeepers not to buy such powders from manufacturers and wholesalers unless they are prepared to comply with the legal requirements.—The defendant pleaded guilty, and said that she was entirely ignorant of the requirements, and had been led to believe by those from whom she bought the powders that she might sell them without such restrictions.—The Stipendiary Magistrate, on Mr. Simpson's suggestion, imposed a nominal penalty of 1s. and 7s. costs.

County Court Cases.

COMPENSATION TO A CHEMIST.

At Burslem (Staffs) County Court on November 22, before Judge Mulholland, an application was made by Mr. E. W. Cave, barrister, for the commutation of an award made some time ago under the Workmen's Compensation Act in respect of Alexander Greig, a chemist, who was employed

by the Phoenix Process Trust, of Milton. In December 1900, in the course of his work, an explosion of hydrogen occurred which seriously injured his face and hands and incapacitated him from work. The employers had paid him 1*l.* a week since the accident, and sought to terminate their liability with a lump sum.—Mr. Burniston, of Goole, appeared for Greig, and proved that his client is permanently incapacitated.—His Honour commuted the award to 300*l.*

A TRAVELLER'S CLAIM.

IN the City of London Court on Tuesday, November 27, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., Mr. William F. Carling, Bristol, sued Messrs. Lamont, Corliss & Co., 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., to recover three guineas for commission due to him as one of their travellers.—The plaintiff said that he brought a similar action against the defendants for commission due on the same order, and he handed up to the Judge a copy of the *C. & D.* of October 13 containing a report. The goods in respect of which he was suing were ordered before he left the defendants, but delivered afterwards.—Judge Lumley Smith said that according to the report in the *C. & D.* he seemed to have decided that if the plaintiff got the order before he was dismissed he was entitled to his commission.—The plaintiff said that he was instrumental in getting the order, as it came in consequence of a call repeated again and again.—Mr. Townroe, defendants' solicitor, said that the plaintiff's claim was due, if at all, from Porcherine, Ltd.—Mr. Carling said that had never been raised until now. The defendants and that company were one and the same. They both carried on business in the same room, and Mr. Miers governed both. He had been paid commission by Porcherine, Ltd., on behalf of the defendants; but he maintained that the money was due from the defendants, and not from Porcherine, Ltd. The defendants had written to say that "a big principle was involved, and they would not be satisfied with anything but a High Court trial. The money was of no interest to them, and, sooner than pay an unjust account, they would go through with an expensive suit."—Mr. Townroe said that had nothing to do with the case.—Judge Lumley Smith said that he must find for the defendants, without costs, as the defence that Porcherine, Ltd., were liable was not foreshadowed until the case came into court. Plaintiff had given himself away by giving receipts to the limited company in respect of the very order on which he was suing.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re JULIETTE CLARKE (Madam de Medici), 120 New Bond Street, W., Manufacturer of Toilet-preparations, etc.—At the London Bankruptcy Court on November 28 the public examination was concluded of this debtor, who carried on business as above, and failed last September, with total liabilities 468*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* (unsecured 360*l.* 5*s.*) and assets 42*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* Mr. E. Leadam Hough, senior Official Receiver, reported that since the last sitting the debtor had furnished him with the information required, and although it was not perfectly satisfactory, he did not think any good object would be achieved by keeping open the examination.

Re WILLIAM L. KER, Lady's Mill, Dunfermline, Manufacturing Chemist.—A meeting of creditors was held in the office of Messrs. Stenhouse, Husband & Reid, solicitors, Dunfermline, on November 22, when a statement of affairs was submitted showing liabilities amounting to 3,665*l.* 14*s.* 11½*d.*, and assets available for division among the ordinary creditors valued at 671*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* Mr. Husband, the trustee, was instructed to carry on the business for a period of fourteen days with a view to its disposal as a going concern. Mr. Alexander Cunningham, representing Messrs. Raimes, Clark & Co., wholesale chemists, Edinburgh; Mr. R. A. Hepburn, of Mr. James Alson's, wholesale grocer, Dunfermline; and Mr. S. Hodgson, glass-merchant, Dunfermline, were appointed a committee to advise with the trustee.

Re MARCUS JOHN EUSTACE, formerly in practice at Widnes, Physician and Surgeon.—A remarkable story was told in the Liverpool Bankruptcy Court on November 26 by this debtor at his appearance for public examination upon a statement of affairs showing liabilities 151*l.* and assets 89*l.* Born in Ireland, he told the Official Receiver, he qualified in Dublin in 1886, and, with money received from his father's estate, purchased a practice in Alresford, Hampshire, for 1,000*l.* This he retained for a few years, and then sold it for 1,000*l.* He then

went to Persia under the Church Missionary Society, and on leaving that society he was for the next three years port medical officer and surgeon to the British Consulate under the Indian Government in the Persian Gulf. Then the Church Missionary Society wanted him back again, and he went to Quetta, in Baluchistan, and remained there about seven years. He then came home, and afterwards went out to East Africa for the Church Missionary Society for six months to a small-pox epidemic. Later he went to South Africa, and when the war in that country had concluded he came home, and went out again for the Colonial Office up the Niger. He was invalided home, and, said the bankrupt, "I was pretty well on my beam ends when I came back." He returned to England in the summer of 1903, and went to Widnes, where he obtained employment in a foundry as a labourer. Suffering from ague three times a week regularly, he felt himself to be entirely broken down in health and unfit for practice. No doctor would take him as an assistant. Moreover, he thought physical labour was the best thing he could go on with for a time. An accident had happened at the works by which a man's arm was broken. The bankrupt came forward and set the limb in such a way that when the injured man was taken to the hospital it was at once seen that a practised hand had been at work. Inquiries were made, with the result that the "labourer," who had worked at the foundry under an assumed name, was revealed as a qualified doctor. He was encouraged to start practice in a small house at 8*s.* a week, and after a time removed into a better house. As to his failure, he declared that had it not been that a firm of wholesale chemists from whom he got his drugs had put him in the Bankruptcy Court he would have been able to establish himself. The public examination was closed.

Re FREDERICK HUBNER, 4 Oxford Street, Reading, Berks. Truss and Belt Maker.—The receiving order in this case was made on the debtor's own petition on November 1, at which time four creditors were suing the debtor. The statement of accounts filed shows gross liabilities amounting to 830*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, of which 768*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* is expected to rank, and assets estimated at 103*l.* 16*s.*, less 61*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* for preference claims, leaving net assets 41*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, and disclosing a deficiency of 726*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* It would appear from the report of the Official Receiver that the debtor started trading in March 1904, without any capital, as a truss and belt maker. He does not appear to have kept any books of account, and ascribes his failure to the illness of wife and family, pressure by creditors, and insufficient capital. The Official Receiver has sold the stock, fixtures, and furniture for 80*l.* In a deficiency account filed the debtor puts his net loss on the business since November 1905 at 273*l.*, while advertising has cost 200*l.* Among the creditors are: O. Committi & Son, London (10*l.*); J. Hatrick & Co., Ltd., London (34*l.*); J. H. Haywood, Nottingham (25*l.*); and F. Schutze & Co., London (14*l.*). The first meeting of creditors was held on November 27 at the offices of the Official Receiver, 14 Bedford Row, London, W.C. Having dealt with the proofs, the Chairman said an order for summary administration of the estate having been made by the Court, in the absence of any resolution the matter would remain in his hands to wind up. No resolutions were passed, and the Official Receiver is trustee.

Deeds of Arrangement.

CARTER, WILLIAM (deceased, by executrix), late chemist, 2 Union Terrace, Cheetham Hill, Manchester.—Trustee, John W. Beever, 17 Cooper Street, Manchester, C.A. Dated November 17; filed November 24. Liabilities unsecured, 587*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; estimated net assets, 122*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* The creditors include: Barron, Harveys & Co., London (54*l.*); S. Maw, Son & Sons, London (10*l.*); Jewsbury & Brown, Manchester (16*l.*); Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., Manchester (44*l.*); and J. F. Wilkinson, Pendleton (10*l.*).

BRISTED, JOHN, trading as Minett & Co., Lower Hill, Stansted, mineral-water manufacturer late chemist, stationer, and dealer in miscellaneous articles.—Trustee, Thomas Turketine, 52 Coleman Street, London, E.C. Dated November 14; filed November 20. Secured creditors, 1,924*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*; liabilities unsecured, 630*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*; estimated net assets, 1,224*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* The following are included among the creditors: Barclay & Sons, Ltd., London (22*l.*); Dawson & Sons, London (122*l.*); Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., London (107*l.*); Hodgkinson, Preslons & King, London (11*l.*); W. Hay, London (14*l.*); Mannors & Hopkinson, London (36*l.*); Carbonic Acid Gas Co., London (12*l.*).

A CHEMIST is allowed by his wife to carry a latch-key. It does not fit the door, but she says it pleases him, for he likes to show it to his friends, and it enables him to make them think he is independent.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

HARVEY, F., and SODEN, A. E., Padstow, Cornwall, surgeons.
POTTER, J. C., and MALINS, H., Sutherland Avenue Paddington, and Upper Berkeley Street, London, W., general medical practitioners.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

LYALL, JAMES (trading as Carlton's Drug-stores), Green Lanes, Harringay, London, N., chemist and druggist.

THACKRAY, FREDERICK WILLIAM, Southport, drysalter.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

CORBIN, E. R. St. CLAIR, Moore House and Merivale, Beckenham, Kent, doctor of medicine—discharge suspended three years ending October 9, 1909.

New Companies and Company News.

VICKERS' MINIM PHOTO PRINTER, LTD.—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and deal with any interests in patents and inventions relating to improvements in photographic printing, developing, and drying apparatus, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in such apparatus, etc. No initial public issue. The first directors are not named. Registered office, 822 Salisbury House, E.C.

MEDICAL MAGAZINE, LTD.—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of the Medical Magazine Association, Ltd. The first subscribers are: A. G. Auld, M.D., F. C. Auld, E. Seymour, L. M. Morris, P. A. Jones, H. Cumming, and A. Hutton, all of 62 King William Street, E.C. No initial public issue. The first directors are A. G. Auld, M.D., and F. C. Auld. Qualification of subsequent directors 100*l.*

STEEL & Co. (BOTLEY), LTD.—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist carried on by C. T. Steel at 1 Broadgate, Botley, Southampton, and to carry on the business of manufacturing, wholesale, retail, consulting, analytical, and pharmaceutical chemists and druggists, dentists, perfumers, mineral-water manufacturers, dealers in photographic requisites, etc. The first subscribers are: C. T. Steel, The Shrubbery, Bittern, chemist; Mrs. M. Mulliner, 1 Broadgate, Botley; Mrs. S. E. Taylor, Alexandra Villas, Botley; Mrs. E. H. A. Steel, The Shrubbery, Bittern; C. W. Franklin, 11 London Road, Southampton, compass adjuster; Mrs. E. M. Mulliner, Sunny Deane, Andover; and Mrs. L. Frapwell, Sunny Deane, Andover. No initial public issue. The first directors are Mrs. E. Mulliner (chairman), T. C. M. Mulliner and C. T. Steel (managing director and vice-chairman). C. T. Steel is permanent. Special qualification 100 shares; qualification of other directors 20*l.* Remuneration of C. T. Steel as managing director, 25 per cent. of the net profits remaining after 5 per cent. dividend is paid.

THE MOSCOW PHARMACEUTICAL-PRODUCTS AND CHEMICALS PRODUCING AND TRADING Co. (K. Ermans & Co.) made a profit of 32,822*r.* for the year 1905.

PRENTICE BROS., LTD.—The sixteenth annual meeting of shareholders in this company was held at the Chemical-works, Stourmarket, last week, Mr. B. T. L. Thomson (chairman of the directors) presiding. The report stated that the net profit for the year ended September 30 was 3,568*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, and dividends of 6 per cent. were agreed to.

ILFORD, LTD.—The directors' report for the year ended October 31 states that, after making allowance for depreciation and provision for doubtful debts, the net profit for the year's trading is 23,419*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* This amount, with 1,258*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* brought forward from last year, gives 29,677*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* for appropriation. The directors have paid an interim dividend on the ordinary share capital for the half-year ended April 30, 1906, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, absorbing 5,700*l.*; and for the same period they have paid the dividend on the 6-per-cent. preference shares, amounting to 5,700*l.* Since then the second dividend on the 6-per-cent. preference shares has been paid. From the balance, 12,577*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, the directors recommend that 4,000*l.* be written off goodwill, processes, etc., and that a dividend be paid on the ordinary share capital for the half-year ended October 31, 1906, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, making with the above interim dividend 6 per cent. for the year. This will absorb 9,700*l.*, leaving 2,877*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* to be carried forward. The sales of the company's products have shown a satisfactory increase during the past twelve months, the output being considerably larger than in any previous year of the company's existence.

LEWIS & BURROWS, LTD.—The report of the directors for the year ended September 30 states that trade during the year had been of a satisfactory nature as regards profit, but considerably increased expenditure had been incurred in advertising and reconstruction, enlargement, and improvement of premises, amounting to about 1,000*l.* It is proposed to pay on the preference shares a further dividend of 3 per cent. (making 6 per cent. for the year), and on the ordinary shares a dividend of 1½ per cent. for the year. Mr. W. B. Trick retires from the directorship by rotation, but offers himself for re-election. The items on the debit side of the profit-and-loss account are: Salaries of general manager and secretary, 570*l.*; directors' fees, 450*l.*; auditors' fees, 120*l.*; interest, 8*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; income-tax, 50*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; amount written off repairs and improvements account, 172*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; depreciation-reserve account, 882*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* On the credit side there are: Profit on trading for the year, 4,455*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*; transfer-fees, 6*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; dividends on India stock, 42*l.* 15*s.* The net profit for the year is thus 2,311*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* The assets include leasehold premises and goodwill, including twenty-four shops and general offices and warehouse (less 161*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* for amount written off in respect of Tottenham Court Road premises, and 22*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* for depreciation on properties sublet), 43,592*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*; fixtures, fittings, etc., 19,902*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; movable plant and utensils, 2,584*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*; stock, 21,532*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*; sundry debtors, 891*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; rates, licences, insurance, etc., 173*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; cash in hand and at bankers', 2,701*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*; repairs and improvements account, 503*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*; investment (1,800*l.* India 2½-per-cent. stock at cost), 1,608*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*—the market value of this stock at September 30, 1906, was 1,381*l.* 10*s.*; total, 93,489*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* The capital and liabilities are given as 100,000*l.* authorised share capital, 80,080*l.* of which has been issued; 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* forfeited shares; 7,906*l.* 15*s.* sundry creditors; 91*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* dividends not drawn; 3,843*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* depreciation-reserve account; 154*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* balance brought forward from last year; 2,311*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* net profit this year less 900*l.* interim dividend paid on preference shares for the half-year ended March 31, 1906.

The Week's Poisonings.

THIRTEEN deaths by poisoning have occurred during the past week, six being returned by coroners' juries as misadventures. Laudanum caused three deaths. At Carlisle, James Wallace, 56, a cotton-weaver, inadvertently took an overdose; James Leckie died in the Glasgow Royal Infirmary from laudanum-poisoning, whether taken intentionally or not was not determined; and Noah Radford, of Sheffield, poisoned himself with the drug—that being his third attempt at suicide.—One suicide was accomplished with carbolic acid, the victim being John Jordan, 44, borough accountant of Barnstable. At Hull two deaths were due to taking oxalic acid. In the one case Sarah Peacock, 25, took the poison in mistake for Epsom salts; but in the other, Catherine Benson, 54, it could not be discovered whether the poison was taken with a view to suicide or otherwise, and the jury returned an open verdict.—A young schoolmaster died from morphine-poisoning at Ilam. He took too many morphine pills for insomnia, and the coroner's jury found that death was brought about by misadventure.—John Appleton Harrison Smith, 72, of Redcar, drank a fatal quantity of belladonna liniment in mistake for medicine.—At Aldershot railway-station, on November 25, the dead body of an elderly, well-dressed man was found in a lavatory. A bottle which had contained poison was found on the body.—The strychnine-poisoning mystery at Cumnock, Ayrshire, is referred to elsewhere.—Three deaths—two suicides and a misadventure—were due to unscheduled poisons. James Hurst, 50, a Camden Town platelayer, drank spirit of salt in mistake for gin, and died in the London Temperance Hospital. Abigail Huck, 28, wife of a Battersea platelayer, poisoned herself with spirit of salt because the landlord had distrained for rent. Elizabeth Peckrell, 35, of King's Heath, who had recently undergone an operation and was very despondent, ended her life by taking salt of lemon.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD SALE for your proprietaries, get a popular member of the Town Council to try the same and publish his testimonial in the local Press, with portrait. "Peps" has done it.

THE CHEMIST WINS.—The "Restaurador Farmaceutico" states that the druggists' shops opened in Seville for the benefit of the municipality have been closed after a long struggle against them by a local chemist, who is congratulated on his success.

Business Changes.

MR. J. MACCREATH, chemist and druggist, has bought the business at 7 Aylestone Road, Leicester, lately carried on by Mr. S. Scott.

MR. J. E. CROFTS, chemist and druggist, has disposed of his business at Egginton Street, Leicester, to Mr. H. W. Smith. Mr. Crofts, it is said, is to try his fortune on the other side of the Atlantic.

MR. ROBERT GRIFFITH EDWARDS, pharmaceutical chemist, of 269 Wilmslow Road, Fallowfield, has sold his branch business at Wilbraham Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, to Mr. Francis Bramwell Flint, chemist and druggist, Rochdale Road, Manchester.

MR. T. HODGSON, of Brentwood, Essex, has taken his son, Mr. H. F. Hodgson, pharmaceutical chemist, into partnership, and the business will in future be carried on under the style of Hodgson & Son, pharmaceutical, dispensing, and agricultural chemists.

Births.

LING.—At Havelock House, Church Street, Cremer, on November 22, the wife of Ralph M. Ling, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

MATHER.—At Naini Tal, India, on November 7, the wife of J. F. Cullen B. Mather, chemist, of a daughter.

SENIOR.—At the Aberdeen Pharmacy, 4 Castle Road, Scarborough, on November 23, the wife of W. Arthur Senior, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

Deaths.

BRANFORD.—At Fairfield, Farnham, Surrey, on November 14, Mr. William Branford, chemist and druggist, aged forty.

BRIDGES.—At 74 Royal Road, Kennington Park, London, S.E., on November 9, Mr. Ernest Claude Tenney Bridges, chemist and druggist, aged fifty.

CUTTS.—At Pilsley, on November 22, Mr. J. W. Cutts, who for some years carried on a chemist's business in the West End of London, aged forty-seven. Owing to the loss of his eyesight and paralysis Mr. Cutts retired from business and went to Pilsley, his native place, where he spent the last days of his life among his friends.

ELWELL.—In our report of the death of Mr. Edward F. Elwell, formerly representative for Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., the surname should have been as now given.

ESCREET.—At Ena Street, Boulevard, Hull, on November 26, Mr. James Escreet, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-five. Mr. Escreet was in business as a wholesale druggist and dysalter.

HARRISON.—At Bainbridge Infirmary, on November 22, Mr. Hugh Harrison, pharmaceutical chemist, the Medical Hall, Dromore, co. Down. Mr. Harrison was registered as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1901. The funeral took place at Churchill, Castleblaney, co. Monaghan.

LITTLE.—At 81 Tudor Street, Cardiff, on November 13, Mr. Henry Little, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-six.

REEVE-REEVE.—At the Royal Hospital, Portsmouth, on November 24, Mr. George Dunn Reeve-Reeve, aged fifty-four. Mr. Reeve-Reeve was a well-known Southsea resident, who in his early life received some pharmaceutical training but never qualified. At different periods he represented Messrs. Haywood (Nottingham), Matthews & Wilson (South Norwood), and Randall & Son (Southampton), and thus became acquainted with many chemists in the South of England.

SYMES-THOMPSON.—At 33 Cavendish Square, London, W., Dr. Edmund Symes-Thompson, F.R.C.P., aged sixty-nine. He was Gresham Professor of Medicine, and on that account well known in the City, having lectured at the Gresham College for many years.

Trade Notes.

THE P.A.T.A. LIST.—The additions to the P.A.T.A. list of protected prices during November include additional Allenburys' preparations, Berl skin-cream, Boilerine, and Oowana bath-tablets.

NO. 4 EAU DE COLOGNE (Johann Maria Farina, Jülichs Platz), for which Messrs. Fickus, Courtenay & Co., St. Dunstan's Buildings, London, E.C., are sole agents, has been awarded a Grand Prix at the Milan Exhibition.

"SOME HINTS ON ENLARGING" is the title of a booklet issued by Messrs. Houghton's, Ltd., 88 and 89 High Holborn, London, W.C. The process of enlarging on bromide-paper is fully explained. The booklet is intended for distribution by photographic chemists.

THE ROBORAT CO., 27A St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E.C., writing with reference to a paragraph in this section, remind us that Roborat is an albuminous food obtained from cereals, and contains albumen 95.0, lecithin 1.94, ash 1.6, and water 2.0. It is fully five years since it was introduced into this country.

POSTAL INSTRUCTION in sight-testing is given by Mr. F. E. Bannister, chemist and druggist, 319 High Street, Bloxwich. The course of study has, we are informed, been especially written to give chemists a scientific grounding in sight-testing and clear up the difficulties which are likely to be met with in practice.

A BOGUS TRAVELLER.—Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., inform us that some person is travelling in parts of Yorkshire "hawking" a soap as of their manufacture, and posing as their representative. He has deceived several private consumers, as part of his plan is to make untrue statements respecting "Cuticura" Soap. If our readers should get into business contact with him they will, no doubt, give him a correct reception.

KEEPS' DIAMOND BRAND PRESERVATIVE is being put on the market in a form adapted for domestic use and for sale by chemists. Keesps, Ltd., 24-26 Holborn, London, E.C., the proprietors of this preservative, pack it in wooden barrels which sell at 1s., and also in packages of 1 lb. and 7 lb. Full directions are supplied for using the preservative for various household purposes, and a feature is made of the harmlessness of this brand if used in accordance with the directions. The boron compounds of which the powder is composed are trustworthy as a means of retarding decomposition in foods and beverages, and in the preservative under review are presented in a readily soluble form.

ALMANACKS AND CALENDARS FOR 1907 are now coming in to us, and we would be glad if retailers and others who have novelties in this line would send specimens for notice. This week we have received a number of pretty productions from Mr. Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, for the purpose of letting the trade know that they can get supplies on application. Beecham's Family Almanack is a neat 8vo. booklet with cover by the three-block colour process and inside printing in two colours. In it, besides Beecham, there is all that the family needs in the way of information. A series of three-coloured wall calendars (12 in. by 9½ in.), with nursery and domestic subjects, is good, and the six-card calendar with a verse on each will doubtless be preferred by the *élite*.

PERFUMED SACHET POSTCARDS are the latest Christmas novelty to be brought under our notice. They are made by Messrs. S. Claber & Co., Ltd., 23 Canal Street, Manchester, and sell at 1d. each or six in a prettily decorated envelope for 6d. The sachet part of the missive is made of crinkled Japanese paper printed with holly leaves and the like and attached to the card, so that 1d. postage has to be paid on it. Messrs. Claber also make more elaborate cards which sell at 2d. and 3d. each. They also offer scented serviettes which sell at 6d. per box of twenty (good for whist parties). These are two of the humblest items among Messrs. Claber's Christmas perfumery. They are offering our subscribers a 2l. assortment of perfumes in bottle, etc., and some particulars about these will be found in the advertisement section of this issue.

Personalities.

Mr. A. H. DENCE (Brand & Co., Ltd.) will again contest the Chelmsford Division of Essex at the next election.

Mr. ERNEST EDWARD COMER, chemist and druggist, of Eye, Suffolk, has been appointed a justice of the peace for the borough.

Mr. A. P. BARNARD, J.P., of 309 Hackney Road, E., has been re-elected Treasurer to the North-East Bethnal Green Liberal and Radical Association.

Mr. F. A. UPSHER SMITH, Ph.C. (of Messrs. Philip Harris & Co., Birmingham) has been elected a corresponding member of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

Mr. PERCY RICHARDSON, pharmaceutical chemist, has been appointed optician to the Dudley Eye Infirmary—not the Eye Infirmary, Derby, as inadvertently stated last week.

Mr. E. H. ALLON PASK, son of Mr. T. E. Pask, chemist and druggist, Worksop, passed the M.B., B.S. examination and also that for M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., at the recent examinations held in London.

Mr. P. F. ROWSELL, F.C.S., Chairman of the Chemists' Defence Association, has, on the recommendation of Lord Fortescue, Lord Lieutenant of the county, been added to the Commission of the Peace for Devon.

Mr. E. M. HOLMES, Curator of the Pharmaceutical Museums, points out to us two spelling inaccuracies on p. 790 of the evening meeting report last week. The name of one plant should have been *Pterocarpus Angolensis* and of another *Bauhinia* species.

Mr. GEORGE J. BLORE, chemist and optologist, Pendleton, has been installed Worshipful Master of the Albert Victor Lodge of Freemasons 1775, Pendleton, after being elected by the unanimous vote of the brethren of the Lodge at the previous meeting in October.

Mr. WILLIAM SPYVEE, chemist and druggist, Southgate, Sleaford, has been elected President of Sleaford Tradesmen's Association. He took over the business of the late Mr. George Weston eighteen years ago, and is an excellent man of affairs, being identified with various local activities.

PRINCESS BEATRICE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, accompanied by Prince Leopold of Battenberg, paid a visit to the works of Messrs. A. & F. Pears, Ltd., at Isleworth. They were received and conducted over the works by Mr. Andrew Pears, the managing director, and afterwards honoured him by a visit to his private residence, Mevagissey, Isleworth.

Mr. ARTHUR DECK, J.P., pharmaceutical chemist, Cambridge, has resigned his seat on the Town Council after being connected for the long period of forty-eight years with the Corporation. Mr. Deck first entered the Council in 1858, and has been an alderman since 1877. At a meeting of the Cambridge Town Council on November 22, Mr. Deck's resignation of the office of alderman, on account of failing health, was regretfully received. The Town Clerk was instructed to convey to the retiring aldermen the kindly feelings with respect to him entertained by the Council and the hope that he would be spared for some years to enjoy his retirement. It is an interesting fact that for some time two of the oldest members of the Aldermanic Bench have been pharmacists—Mr. George Peck, who has now retired from business, being the other. In the course of a number of appreciations of Alderman Deck's long service, Alderman Peck mentioned that he had known Mr. Deck for seventy-five years. Born over eighty-one years ago, Alderman Deck was a son of Mr. Isaiah Deck, a member of the Cambridge Corporation and the founder of the well-known King's Parade business. In 1858 he entered the Corporation, and with the exception of two months at the close of 1876, he had served the borough through its administration ever since—nineteen years as councillor and twenty-nine years as alderman. But an even wider celebrity accrued to him through his custom of signalling by the discharge of rockets the departure of the old and the advent of the new year—an event which always attracted crowds to King's Parade on New Year's Eve. He was the first President of the Cambridge Pharmaceutical Society. A few years ago he retired from business in favour of his son, Mr. Arthur Albert Deck.

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

A MEETING of the Executive was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square on Thursday, November 22, to consider the resolutions of which Mr. Harry Kemp, Manchester, had given notice. There was a full attendance, under the chairmanship of the President (Mr. Thomas Tyrer). There were also present Mr. R. A. Robinson, Messrs. Naylor, Idris, Martin, and Druce (Past-Presidents), Professor Greenish, Messrs. Alcock, Finnemore, Martindale, Gadd, Lloyd Howard, Tocher, J. C. Umney (Treasurer), and Peck and White (Hon. Secretaries). Mr. Kemp's motions were:

1. That Article I., Section I., of the Constitution be amended to read as follows:

"To hold an annual conference of those engaged in the practice or interested in the advancement of pharmacy, with a view to promoting their friendly re-union, for affording opportunities for the consideration of subjects germane to the calling of pharmacists, and increasing their facilities for the cultivation of pharmaceutical science."

2. That Section IV. shall be amended so as to read after the word "conference":

"And by affording facilities for the discussion by such delegates of political and ethical subjects, so far as they relate to the status of pharmacists or the practice of pharmacy, and such other subjects as may from time to time be submitted by the various associations through their delegates."

Mr. Kemp's motions and some explanatory remarks by him were sent to each member of the Executive, so that considered opinions might be forthcoming. Mr. Kemp argued that the reception of the delegates as now conducted is an empty formality, since delegates are not delegated, usually having no functions, no instructions, and as a fact never act as representatives of pharmaceutical associations. Hence Section 4 has no meaning, and does nothing to "foster a bond of union." In Mr. Kemp's opinion the question arose, Is the constitution or the administration at fault? The fault, he argued, was with the constitution, and he pleaded for the inclusion among subjects for discussion some of which, while outside the scope of pharmaceutical science, are germane to the calling of pharmacists; and by supplying a list of such intended subjects to associations some time before hand, for their consideration, delegates would attend with specific instructions from their units. Thus a real bond would be created and an interest aroused which would decidedly increase the B.P.C. membership. Mr. Kemp considered that certain political and ethical subjects came well within the purview of the B.P.C., without trenching on the rights or privileges of the Pharmaceutical Society. He argued that the consideration of ethical questions is not *infra dignitatem*, and adduced instances in the addresses of Past-Presidents and in papers contributed. Mr. Kemp considered that the proceedings of the British Medical Association and certain legal bodies afford good illustrations.

With one or two exceptions all present discussed the resolutions, and opinion strongly favoured existing methods and limitations, chiefly on the grounds (1) that the main and avowed object of the B.P.C. is the encouragement of scientific pharmacy; (2) that discussion is now admitted, within limits, of ethical aspects, principally in the direction of Section 3; (3) that the political and ethical aspects of pharmacy are and can be well guarded by the increasingly useful and important local associations between which and the Pharmaceutical Society itself there is a growing regard and community. Reference was made to the existing Federation, which has met a day later than the Conference, but in a remote sense as part of it. The new proposal would mean practically a Federation, and if this now is somewhat lifeless and aimless in view of existing associations, how would revival in a new form help the true object of the Conference?

Mr. Kemp's resolutions having been put to the vote and lost, the President (Mr. Tyrer) remarked that warm thanks were due to Mr. Kemp for the pains he had taken to point out a way by which interest among pharmacists in the Conference might be stirred and membership increased. He

had opinions on the latter point, which he would put into shape for the committee's early consideration.

An intimation was given that a visit to Exeter in 1906 was impracticable. An opinion was expressed that it is undesirable to look always to large towns for the meetings, where the tendency is to place the lighter and more entertaining, yet valuable, part too prominently. Mr. Kemp reported that preparations for the 1906 meeting in Manchester are shaping well. The headquarters and place of meeting will be the Midland Hotel. In all probability the long-day excursion will be to Windermere.

Ten new members were elected: Messrs. J. S. Arrandale (Bolton), W. F. Downes (Altrincham), K. N. Gokhale (Bombay), F. S. Hamilton (Salford), and Messrs. W. Hankinson, J. H. Hoseason, R. Hough, W. G. Hughes, J. H. Lester, G. Pinchbeck (all of Manchester).

The committee afterwards dined together at the Restaurant d'Italie, Old Compton Street, under the chairmanship of Mr. Tyrer.

General Medical Council.

THE autumn session of the Council was in enlarged and more convenient premises, Oxford Street, W., which called forth the congratulation of the President on the "improved physical conditions," under which the members assembled. The back of the chamber has been thrown out some 15 ft., and the meeting-place is in consequence so materially enlarged that the members are all accommodated round the outside table, leaving the inner one for the clerks and in readiness for some new representatives, should the Council be further enlarged. What was the Press-box is now utilised as the cloak-room, and its former occupants are banished upstairs, half of the Strangers' Gallery being railed off and fitted with desks for the reporters. As the members now address the President with their backs to the Press gallery, it is not easy to hear the speakers.

The roll-call discovered two of the members, Dr. Barrs and Dr. Cocking, absent on the score of ill-health. Three well-known faces were missing—Sir Patrick Heron Watson, the *doyen* of the assembly, Dr. Bennett, and Sir Victor Horsley (a direct representative), who have retired. In place of Sir Patrick, the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh have appointed Mr. J. W. Beeman Hodsdon, who was introduced by Sir John Tuke. To succeed Dr. Bennett Sir Charles Ball, who retired from the Council eighteen months ago, was re-introduced by Dr. Little, and welcomed back with acclamation. It will not be known who follows Sir Victor till the ballot for direct representatives on December 11.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Dr. MacAlister, having referred to the foregoing matters and persons, reported upon some of the events of the recess. He said the petition of the British Optical Association for the grant of a Charter has been refused, and the Sight-testing Opticians Bill has been dropped. The petition for a Charter of Incorporation, presented by the National Association of Medical Herbalists of Great Britain, Limited, has also been refused. After referring to medical-qualification correspondence from Japan and Nova Scotia, which is receiving attention, the President spoke in gratifying terms of his recent visit to Canada, and he also touched on the four-hundredth anniversary of the University of Aberdeen. He then dealt with the business of the present session, but made no remark about the British Pharmacopœia.

The yearly tables showing the results of the examinations for commissions in

THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE

were not allowed to pass in the usual formal manner. The report showed that out of 47 candidates (registered medical practitioners) 25 passed for vacancies, 9 qualified but were unsuccessful, and 13 were rejected. The standing request which has always followed the Council's expression of thanks to the heads of the departments, "that the Returns may be continued to be furnished to the Council," gave rise to some discussion. Dr. Saundby protested that these

returns are furnished year after year, at considerable expense and a great deal of trouble, to no purpose. He was supported by Dr. Adye-Curran, Dr. Bruce, and Dr. Lindsay Steven. Dr. McVail, Mr. Tomes, and all the Irish representatives held that the returns are most valuable as enabling the Council to compare the results of various licensing bodies, to know which college produces the best results, and to form a general standard. Dr. Little added that, with regard to the expense, more money had been spent over the discussion than would pay for the returns for the next ten years. Mr. Brown raised a little breeze by declaring that the returns show that 80 per cent. from the Irish Colleges fail to get into the R.A.M.C. Dr. Adye-Curran pointed out that only two candidates from Ireland failed in the examination for the Indian Medical Service. In the end Dr. Saundby's amendment was lost, and the original motion of thanks carried *nem. con.*

REPORT OF THE DENTAL COMMITTEE.

This recommended the restoration of the following to the Dentists Register: David J. Cameron, George Campbell, James W. Dallachy, Bertrand S. Davies, Frederick Donovan, Henry Forewell, John H. Gartrell, William H. Hall, Harold O. W. Harris, Henry Highfield, Gordon Hooper, W. Jones, Thos. C. M. Mulliner, Matthew S. Philson, and Henry A. Washbourne. Agreed.

The Colonial Office states that the Hong-Kong Dental Bill is not to go on. An Act to regulate the practice of dentistry in Newfoundland was sent by the Office.

Records of all fines inflicted on dental practitioners are to be furnished to the Council by authorities.

A communication from the Royal College of Surgeons, intimating that its licence in dental surgery had been withdrawn from three dental practitioners whose names had been erased by the Council in May, elicited from Mr. Morris the remark that the licence of practitioners whose names had been erased lapses automatically. The President added that in the same way the licence is renewed automatically when a name is restored.

The remainder of the afternoon was taken up with an academic discussion on the report of the Executive Committee on the revision of the Standing Orders relating to visitation and examination.

PENAL CASES.

Great part of Wednesday was devoted to the investigation of charges of infamous conduct in a professional respect, the defendants being medical practitioners. First came the case of Mr. James W. Ayres, L.R.C.P.E., 111 Farnworth Street, Liverpool, his offence being that he had at the Liverpool Police Court been found guilty of being drunk and of wilfully neglecting his four children.

Mr. Ayres conducted his own case and was very much at his ease, evidently enjoying the sound of his own voice as he declaimed fluently to the Council at considerable length. He characterised the convictions as the most monstrous conspiracy ever brought against a medical man; they were due to the spite of the constable, the outrageous interference of the inspector, and the fact that he was not able, owing to illness, to appear himself in court at the second hearing. He described his sensations when he heard the sentence of "six months' hard"—"an experience which I don't suppose you, gentlemen, have ever had"—and gave the Council details of his domestic affairs and his children, who, he assured them, were the handsomest in the place. The Council had the other side of the matter from its solicitor, and after consideration *in camera*, the President informed Mr. Ayres that his name would be removed from the Register. Mr. Ayres remarked that he was "extremely sorry," and inquired what he could do to have his name restored. The President gave the usual brief formula, "The case is now closed." But Mr. Ayres was not silenced. "May I ask," he demanded in a lordly manner, "whether you are going to allow my return fare?" A dumbfounded silence followed that remarkable question, which the Council has probably never heard before. It was broken at last by the President saying frigidly, "I do not propose to do so."

Henry Cundell Juler, M.D., etc., 141 Garfield Place, Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A., was on July 10, 1905, convicted at Marlborough Street Police Court of committing an act in

violation of public decency in Hyde Park. His name was also removed from the Register.

Edmund McDonnell, L.R.C.P.&S.E., 25 Hereford Street, Sheffield, was charged with covering Mr. William Williams Alnwick, an unqualified person. Mr. McDonnell did not appear and was not represented. After full consideration the Council decided that his name must be erased from the Register.

ACADEMIC.

The rest of the day was devoted to academic debates. Mr. Young moved, and Dr. McVail seconded:

"That it be remitted to the Practical Midwifery Committee to consider and report as to the inclusion of clinical and practical work in the qualifying examination in midwifery and gynaecology."

This was carried. Then Sir Thomas Myles moved:

"That it be remitted to the Education Committee to consider and report how far it may be possible to dispense with the compulsory attendances of students on the systematic courses of lectures in the theatres of medical schools, in order that the time so saved might be devoted to a more extensive study of the purely scientific portion of the curriculum, or utilised in any such manner as may be found hereafter to be demanded by modern requirements."

Speaking for the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Sir Thomas said that in consideration of the enormous expansion of collateral subjects the best possible use of the time is not made by lectures, and it is felt that if a subject were sacrificed they would be the least loss. Sir C. Nixon, however, supposed that the Council had never had a wilder or more revolutionary suggestion made to it. He took it to mean the abolition of systematic teaching, and an approach to the consistently lopping policy of the Royal Colleges. Sir J. Moore, Dr. Norman Moore, Dr. Mackay, and others followed, and the Council revelled in a debate after its own heart for more than an hour. The motion was lost, though Sir Thomas found a fair number of supporters, and in his spirited rejoinder he hinted that his motion found more favour outside the Council than some imagined.

THURSDAY'S BUSINESS

was mostly the consideration of two penal cases. In the first case the British Dental Association complained that Samuel Foley, W. H. Moseley, and J. Parkinson, on the Dentists' Register as in practice before 1878, became members of a limited company in 1899 as Foley's, Ltd., and acquired from Edward Foley, an unregistered person and managing director of the company, five dental practices in London and elsewhere, the company using the titles "Dentists" and "Surgeon-Dentists." None of the defendants had paid anything in respect of shares or received any dividends. Both Mr. Moseley and Mr. Parkinson were previously and subsequently in the employ of Edward Foley, and signed the memorandum of association at his request. Mr. Samuel Foley's solicitor said he had taken no active part in the management of the company, and immediately the matter was brought to his notice he took steps to get his name removed from the Register of Companies. Solicitors also appeared for the other two defendants. Mr. Turner, for the British Dental Association, pointed out that these gentlemen had used their professional position to enable unqualified men to pose as dentists. The Council erased Mr. Samuel Foley's name from the Dentists Register and postponed consideration of the cases of the other defendants.

Mr. W. W. Alnwick, a refined, military-looking man, charged with having practised as a medical man and having signed a death-certificate in the name of Dr. E. McDonnell, although he is only registered under the Dentists Act, appeared on his own behalf. He said he had sent Dr. McDonnell, whom he employed, to see the case in regard to which he signed the death-certificate, and was under the impression that he had done so. He was convicted of forging this certificate at the Sheffield Police Court. He had carried on a medical practice for over thirty years, attended over 2,000 midwifery cases, and always had a qualified medical man at his residence. The people of Sheffield were anxious that he should get medical qualification, and he was willing to do anything that the Council might suggest, though long past the meridian of life. Mr. Alnwick's name was removed from the Dentists Register. The Council, after some other business, adjourned, and it is expected that the session will finish this week. A B.P. report is to be considered.

Westminster Wisdom.

POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

The Bill was as high as eighteenth in the Orders for Monday, November 26, but all business, except the consideration of the Plural Voting Bill, was deferred, and the Poisons Bill is now down for December 3. I understand that Mr. Winfrey and Mr. Idris expect to have an interview with Mr. Herbert Samuel, who has charge of the Bill, in regard to its presentation next Session.

THE MILAN EXHIBITION.

Answering a string of questions by Mr. Halpin as to the results of the Milan Exhibition, Irish representation thereat, and the fitness and nationality of the jurors, Mr. Gladstone said that a report will be furnished to the Government by the Exhibition Commission in due course. The success achieved in the representation of Irish industries was only very moderate. The list of jurors given by the Home Secretary included Dr. Otto Hehner and Mr. W. F. Reid, F.I.C., F.C.S.

CANCER AREAS.

Mr. Burns has informed Mr. B. S. Straus that the report of the Registrar-General already gives statistics as to the deaths from cancer in respect of each registration-district, but that he is informed that there are no materials at the command of this official which would enable him to supply statistics in regard to the districts of each town or centre where these deaths occur.

RAILWAY RATES ON CHINA AND GLASS.

Mr. Lloyd-George stated, in reply to Mr. John Ward, on Monday that complaints of the difference in the railway rates for china and glass between London and Leeds and other parts of the country, when packed in crates and casks and when in cases and boxes, had been made some months ago to the Board of Trade, who had communicated with the railway companies concerned, and transmitted their reply to the complainants. Since then the traders had not pursued the matter, but if they had any further representations to make, the Board of Trade would be happy to examine them, and consider whether a meeting could be usefully arranged for their discussion with the railway companies. Mr. Lloyd-George pointed out, however, that the difference in railway rates according to the nature of the packing was expressly allowed by Parliament.

TRUSTS.

The President of the Board of Trade informed Mr. Chiozza Money on Monday that he did not think any useful purpose would be attained at the present time by the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate and report upon the growth of Trusts and other combinations generally. Mr. Lloyd-George pointed out that a Royal Commission had already been appointed to investigate the facts of one particular form of combination—namely, the shipping conference.

OPIMUM.

Mr. Rees intends asking the Foreign Secretary next week whether the cultivation of opium in China is under observation and report, in order to ascertain whether the recent Edict of the Chinese Government is being effectively enforced within the Empire.

COMMONWEALTH COMMERCE ACT.

The regulations under the Australian Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act come into force on January 1 next, but Mr. Winston Churchill has again assured Mr. J. H. Seaverns that they will not be strictly enforced at first. He added that the Colonial Secretary (Lord Elgin) is awaiting the receipt of more definite suggestions which the London Chamber of Commerce had been asked to make before deciding what communication should be made to the Commonwealth Government on the subject.

TREATING SILVER GOODS whereby they assume a purer white colour is done by heating the metal strongly (the copper becomes oxide) and dipping in diluted sulphuric acid, which dissolves the cupric oxide and does not affect the silver.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The Military Pharmaceutical Corps

which Surgeon-General Evatt proposes is an attractive idea, and, coming from one whose experience is so complete, the feasibility of the scheme from the Army point of view is guaranteed. The plan sketched is particularly clever. Nothing revolutionary is suggested. As I understand it, the Surgeon-General would still utilise as Army compounders the non-commissioned officers who do the work at present; but he would have at the disposal of the War Office a little corps of fifty qualified pharmacists trained for military duties and willing to respond to a call for active service if the necessity should occur. These men would rank as officers; they would command the compounders; they would aid the surgical staff; and it would be within the range of their capacity to render extremely valuable service to their country and to the soldiers whom they would accompany in time of stress and danger. To pharmacists the proposal is one of respect. It recognises our qualifications and invites our co-operation. No livelihood is offered: the retention-fee in time of peace can only be accepted by young men whose position is such that a living wage is not an essential; and even in time of war the suggested pay is by no means exorbitant. But it can hardly be doubted that if the opening were presented

Fifty Suitable Pharmacists

would volunteer in a week. There is, it may be hoped, so much patriotism among us still, badly as our country has, in some opinions, treated us. It remains, then, for the War Office to make us the offer. That Department has acquired rather a reputation for making bad bargains, and it is believed to have a record of wasting millions and boggling at shillings. But if it could be sure of getting a complete staff of officers in war-time capable of supervising medical stores, analysing supplies, detecting danger in water or food, and increasing the efficiency of the medical staff for not much over 1,000*l.* a year as the permanent cost in time of peace, it would have acquired the cheapest line of goods that any War Minister ever secured. "Iron-bound with red tape," as an exuberant Parliamentary critic once described the War Office, it is difficult to anticipate a refusal of the opportunity if Surgeon-General Evatt were to accompany and support the President of the Pharmaceutical Society in the suggested visit to Mr. Haldane.

The Medical Council Election

of direct representatives, which takes place every five years, is now proceeding. The result will be declared on December 12. There are a dozen candidates for the five seats allotted to elected members, and an outside observer would find it difficult to distinguish policies in the addresses that have been issued seeking votes. All seem to regard the Council as a body whose special business it is to advance the interests of the medical profession. Without exception all insist on a larger proportion of elected representatives, and there is a general agreement on the use that ought to be made of the greater power if it could be got. In varying forms every candidate denounces what one of them happily describes as "the hydra-headed monster of quackery now rampant in the land." It need not be explained that prescribing chemists constitute one of these rampant heads. There is an undercurrent of criticism of the Council as it now exists for its want of vigour in its judicial functions. Why does it not strike cutting competitors

off the register more freely? Higher preliminary education is demanded, but the context generally indicates that the purpose of this obeisance to a lofty standard is to keep back the influx of new doctors. What the literature of this election proves above all is that representatives who depend for their seats on popular election should be debarred from sitting in judgment on alleged offenders against professional interests, or perhaps that the judgment of professional "infamous conduct" should be transferred to another body altogether.

The Enfield Magistrates

have shown themselves rightly anxious to ensure the safety of customers who get their medicines dispensed at a company's drug-store. There is a time for everything, however, and it was scarcely opportune to badger the witnesses in regard to this matter when they came before the Court to give evidence concerning a charge of embezzlement. One of the Magistrates who manifested so much anxiety about the qualification of dispensers was Colonel Bowles, who represented the Enfield division in the last Parliament. In that capacity he was asked by a constituent to support the Pharmacy Bill, which, one might judge from his recent remarks, was a measure after his own heart's desire, or at least to hear what might be said for it. He was unsympathetic then; but it is gratifying to find that the unwelcome leisure which the General Election forced upon him has resulted in what looks like a repentant condition.

Speakers at Pharmaceutical Dinners

will have to pick their way rather carefully during the next month if they venture on the subject of pharmaceutical legislation. The flagship is tacking, and it is for the rest of the fleet to await signals. "We are not compromised in any way, and are quite at liberty to oppose the Government Bill or reintroduce our own." That is the misty policy of the moment as set forth by the official head of pharmacy. A week or two previously the authorities had declared their stern resolve to go on undeviatingly in the course they had marked out for themselves, which involved the support of the Government Bill. Now we are on the zigzag again; but is not that evidence of true statesmanship?

The Advertisers' Argument

was effective enough in New Zealand a year or two ago; it has been employed with effect in the halfpenny papers against our evil tendencies as substitutors, and more recently against our quasi-defunct Bill. Now the Australian Commonwealth is in for it, and in this case I think quite legitimately. Australians may manage to keep their lungs and livers, their blood and their bowels in fair order even if they are deprived of some of their old favourite physics. But they are deteriorated specimens of the Anglo-Saxon race if they submit for long to the dictation of a few medical cranks with Pharisaic fancies about proprietary medicines. But the Australian newspaper-men will be unrecognisable as such if they tamely allow their pabulum to be snatched from them by any Commerce Act or Quackery Bill. Some suspicious people are saying that Mr. Lever and his associates owe their recent catastrophe to their announced intention of reducing their advertisements; and if the advertisers of British proprietaries in Australian papers will only stand shoulder to shoulder in their resolution not to advertise their boycotted goods in those publications for a few months, they will have this time on their side the same engine which broke down the Soap Combine.

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It having come to the knowledge of the Proprietors of STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS that persons representing themselves to be authorized travellers of the firm are offering for sale spurious powders, Steedman & Co. beg to caution the trade against buying from such persons.

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Editorial Comments.

The "C. & D." Diary.

THE first instalment of THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1907 is now on the high-seas, destined for our subscribers in the Colonies and in foreign countries. We shall say something next week in regard to the delivery of copies to home and other European subscribers. Our object at present is to give some preliminary notes on the Diary. Its initial purpose, we need scarcely say, is as a daily business companion to our subscribers. There are certain commodities which all of them deal in and which they want to buy at some time. For this, among other reasons, our publisher endeavours to the best of his ability to get the makers of or agents for or wholesale dealers in these commodities to advertise them in the Diary. Then we put the whole through an analytical process, which results in the presentation of the essence of the advertisements, so to speak, as a Buyers' Guide. When our subscribers are asked for anything which they do not know where to get, or want to know where to buy to the best advantage, we strongly recommend them to make our Diary Buyers' Guide the first thing they consult. The second should be the C. & D. itself. The advertisement section

As a
Business
Helper.

means to subscribers greater possibilities and more business if they respond to the advertisers' invitations, as we hope they will.

The literary section of the Diary is novel in several respects, and that is notable in an annual which is facing its fortieth year. There could be nothing easier than to devote the Diary every year to a new set of subjects, but it did not need the years that have passed to teach us that our subscribers require for 1907 the latest information on those matters which most closely appertain to their daily occupation. We are ever willing to answer inquiries on such subjects, but our subscribers frequently want information at once and without writing to 42 Cannon Street. Well, they will find most of it in the Diary. Is it connected with poisons? Page 241 of the Diary refers to all the items. Is it Excise regulations as to spirits, wines, and the like? There is an article beginning on page 266 which should be of great service. In preparing it we have had the advantage of the assistance of men whose occupation is in the administration of the spirit laws. The article on the Medicine Stamp-duty Acts is another part of the Diary which we commend to our readers as something of real service. In the course of preparing and revising this treatise we addressed to the Board of Inland Revenue an inquiry regarding the use of body-names, and received a reply (S. 25563, 1906) in which they say that they regard

the titles "Pills for the Blood" and "Mixture for the Lungs" as covered by their decision not to press for payment of duty in respect of medicines described by reference to an organ or part of the body alone, with the addition of any word or words indicating the operation of the medicine upon the organ or part of the body.

The largest section of the Diary is devoted to "The Chemists' Medical Dictionary," and it will, we feel, be generally appreciated for reference. Another section is "The Law of Chemists' Proprietary Articles," written for the Diary by Mr. W. Jago, F.I.C., F.C.S., barrister-at-law. This treatise deals especially with trade-mark and copyright law so far as they affect the chemist's trade. Mr. Jago's familiarity with this business, and his professional practice under a noted K.C. who specialises in this department, have enabled him to present a most interesting exposition of the principles followed by the Courts, with an epitome of cases and advice as to what chemists may or may not do in making and selling proprietary articles. It is a curious coincidence that a medical contemporary has recently published articles on a similar subject, but these are not Mr. Jago's. Every part of the Diary has been brought up to the date of going to press, and there are in it several pages of contributed formulæ and business hints.

Each copy of the Diary sent out contains a series of three postcards. One of these is novel. It is well known that the *C. & D.* is hourly answering inquiries as to where all kinds of chemists' commodities can be obtained. Most of these we can reply to at once, some later, and the residuum is placed under "Information Wanted" in the *C. & D.* We desire to supplement our references and at the same time to do our subscribers a good turn by asking them to fill up postcard "C" with the name of any special preparation or article which they make and send it to us. Then we shall file the information and give it when anyone asks us where the particular article can be bought. We would ask our subscribers to make inquiry the test of what they should send to us. For example, suppose Mr. John Smith, chemist, Briskville, makes a preparation which he not only sells over his counter but has occasionally to send to some other chemist or to a wholesale house; then that is a preparation

which we should like to file in our Information Department. It will cost our subscribers nothing, and may bring business. The "A" section of the Diary Card bears five questions and spaces for replying to them. We are allocating ten guineas to those who return postcards "A" and "B," and most of this will go to those who give the best answers to the questions. The "B" card is for an expression of opinion on the Diary. This gives splendid scope for ingenuity, proverb, rhyme, suggestion, and wit. When the Diary was in the binders' hands we noticed that the very first entry in the Medical Dictionary is "Abasia—see Astasia," but we looked in vain for "Astasia." We dare say it had gone through the Linotype melting-pot, but what a subject for postcard "B"! Subscribers may also wish to tell us which section of the Diary is least valuable to them, and what they would like in its place. This also may be told on postcard "B," and maybe someone will get a guinea for his trouble. We do not expect all the cards we have sent out to be returned to us, but we think it will pay everyone who gets the Diary to use the cards. They will profit by it, first by examining the advertisements and learning where they can buy to advantage; second, by seeing that the Diary contains information which they are sure to want in 1907; and third, they may own a speciality that it will pay them to tell THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST about, so that we may pass along the information to anyone who wants it.

Soap.

THE proposed combination of soap-manufacturers is "off." This was determined at a meeting held in Liverpool on Friday, November 23, after which the following statement was issued to the Press:

The working-arrangement entered into between the leading soapmakers of the United Kingdom has been received with so great disfavour by the trade and the public as to make it unworkable, and as it is clearly the first consideration to endeavour to satisfy the trade and the public, it has been decided to terminate the working-arrangement from to-day, November 23. Each firm will, therefore, continue to conduct from this day its own business, as was done prior to the negotiations being entered upon and entirely separate from each other. The working-arrangement between the leading soapmakers is now, therefore, absolutely and finally dissolved.

This is a very high tribute to public opinion. It was stated in Parliament that the combination represented three-fourths of the soap-production of the United Kingdom. It had millions of capital to play with, but there were elements in it which the public was distinctly averse to, and the public showed its disfavour by supporting those outside the combination. This demonstration of the power of public opinion will stand as an historic landmark, and will, no doubt, give courage when anything in the nature of American Trusts is attempted in this country; but it is to be hoped that the incident will not stop here. The country, though awakened to the possible evils of Trusts, has paid little attention to the benefits resulting from working-arrangements in great industries. The latter, as outlined by Dr. Markel, on behalf of his colleagues in the soap arrangement, indicated industrial developments which ought not to be lost to the country. If trial at the bar of public opinion is always to be at the risk of but one judgment—the capital, it would be an advantage to have some means for preserving the good and eschewing the evil of industrial combinations, such as State provision for investigation. Thus in the future any proposals of the kind which may savour of Trusts, but which profess to be for industrial development and economy that will benefit the nation rather than the class, would be judicially investigated, and authorised or not as indicated by the evidence for

Diary Postcards.

and against them. Working combinations of such magnitude as to embrace the greater proportion of the output in any branch of established industry approach the nationalisation thereof, and should be treated with due regard to the rights of the people on the one hand and industrial development on the other.

Radical Reform Needed.

THE Parliamentary situation as regards amendment of the Pharmacy Acts is unchanged. Although the Government Bill still remains on the papers of the House of Commons for continuation on "Monday next" of the debate on the motion for second reading, this is *pro formâ*. The custom of the House, when a Bill is opposed to the extent that the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill is, is to give the opportunity for a full-dress debate. This applies especially to Government measures, and the Government has not a night to spare between now and December 21, when Parliament will adjourn. Those in Parliament who are watching the Government Bill closely have come to the point of asking, What is to be done next? The chances of the Pharmaceutical Society's Bill, when reintroduced, ever reaching a second reading, are infinitesimal. As business is now arranged in Parliament the chances of carrying through any legislation which is not promoted by the Ministry consist of luck in the ballot. The Land Tenure Bill is a good example. In the ballot its promoter got a first place, and its progress since is regarded as phenomenal. Such a chance may not occur again for a hundred years. The Pharmacy Bill is one of many waiting for such a chance, and Parliamentarians specially interested in the Bill have no desire to hide from chemists and druggists that legislation promoted by or for them has no chance of getting through this Parliament. Hence the question, What are we to do next Session? We say, Use all powers to get the subject referred to a Select Committee. It is now plain that the demands made throughout all branches of the drug-trade for legislation are not covered either by the Government Bill or the Pharmaceutical Society's one. Further, it is but remotely possible that we shall get effective legislation so long as we have the Privy Council on the one side and the Pharmaceutical Society on the other. The former does not sufficiently recognise that the principle of the qualification of the vendor was settled in 1865 by the Select Committee on the Pharmacy Bills of that year; while such leaders of the Society as Mr. Carteighe and Mr. Robinson do not differentiate between the qualifications of the pharmacist and of the chemist required by and registered under the 1868 Act. If the Society's Bill became law, and the curriculum clause were enforced, we should ultimately have about 5,000 registered chemists in Great Britain—all well-educated and well-trained men, capable of doing the best work. We have not the slightest objection to such a body of men being created, but these facts will remain—first, that the public require another class of qualified men; secondly, that the object of the 1868 Act is to provide these, and the Pharmaceutical Society is charged with the duty; and, thirdly, that there is now growing up within our own ranks a class of unregistered traders analogous to the class in Ireland which secured legal recognition in 1890. Neither of the Bills touches these points. It is not surprising that the Pharmaceutical Society, with its honourable record in the improvement of the practice of pharmacy in this country, does not face these problems squarely. In view, therefore, of the experience of the present Session, the best course for pharmacy and the public seems to be to urge the appointment of a Select Committee, into whose melting-

pot might be cast the Poisons Committee's Report, the two Bills, and the problems referred to, as well as the desirability of placing the law regarding the sale of poisons in Great Britain in charge of the Home Office. During the thirty-eight years that this law has been in force distrust between the Privy and Pharmaceutical Councils has been growing, and an entire change in the administration would be beneficial to the public as well as to those registered under the Act.

Australia and "Proprietaries."

A FEW rumours have been about this week to the effect that consequent upon the meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce the Commonwealth Government has decided to abandon the regulations under the Commerce Act, and the "Daily Mail" correspondent at Sydney has sent the following message:

With reference to the intention of patent-medicine proprietors to ask Lord Elgin to insist on the amendment of the Commonwealth Commerce Act, in order to secure the inviolability of secret formulas, the Federal Comptroller of Customs denies that any cause for alarm exists in the case of reputable manufacturers, as no disclosures will be required unless the presence of injurious ingredients makes action necessary in the interests of the public health.

We have traced the most important rumour to its source, and, as frequently happens, found it to be the story of the empty bottle over again. The trouble under the Commerce Act is slight compared with that arising from the Victorian Pure-food Act. It was with both of these that the proposed deputation to Lord Elgin was concerned. It will be observed from our Parliamentary column that Mr. Winston Churchill indicated favourable consideration of the matter. Since his reply Lord Elgin has considered the statement prepared and submitted by the London Chamber of Commerce, and he finds that as it is a subject in which he cannot interfere at the end (our Colonial Secretaries have no power of veto), it would not do to receive a deputation now. In view of the Governor-General's assurance that the regulations will not be enforced *until they are understood*, it is felt that a postponement further than January 1, 1907, will be made. In the meantime the committee of the L.C. of C. will, doubtless, act under the powers entrusted to them, and forthwith advise proprietors to order the stoppage of advertising in Australian newspapers and popular periodicals on December 31. As to the New Zealand trouble, we may state that we had several conversations with Dr. Mason, the Chief Health Officer, when he was here a year ago, and we gathered from him that while he advocates wide powers, his desire is merely to attack the frauds among proprietary medicines and preparations notoriously put forward for producing abortion. This is like taking a sledge-hammer to break an egg. The conviction at Brighton of the Corassa Compound man for fraud shows that the resources of the existing law are adequate for exterminating the "confidence" methods of treatment which have been growing in number and daring during recent years. The fabrication of "discoveries" and "cures," and the pretension of "benevolence" for the purpose of luring the credulous, then squeezing all the money possible out of them for worthless stuff, are schemes which all good citizens condemn, and any Government in the British Empire will have the hearty support of all branches of the drug-trade in uprooting this evil. For this purpose the existing law suffices, but "three months' hard" is not the sort of penalty which will stop it.

East Indian Sandalwood.

INVESTIGATIONS with regard to the cause of the destructive disease which has worked, and is still working, havoc

among the sandalwood-trees in Coorg and Mysore are still going on, but up to the present the Government Botanist of Madras (Mr. C. A. Barber) has been unable to satisfactorily account for its occurrence or to suggest any adequate remedy whereby it may be arrested. His latest conclusions are given in a paper headed "Studies in Root Parasitism," published in the botanical series of the memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India. Since many points in the diagnosis of the malady seemed to Mr. Barber to indicate a root-trouble, he resolved to make a careful study of the root system of the sandal-tree. This tree, it must be explained, has long been known to have "haustoria," or small tuberous swellings, on its roots, which it attaches to the roots of other plants, which are botanically known as "hosts," and thereby derives its nourishment parasitically. This fact was discovered by Scott in the Calcutta Botanic Gardens in 1871. Mr. Barber was surprised to find that "the complex organs of attachment of so important an economic tree had never been adequately described," and he accordingly determined to prepare such a description. He made a very large collection of haustoria of sandal on different plants for this purpose, and the list of hosts is now considerably over one hundred in number. Most of these were examined by Mr. Barber under the microscope, and his paper, which deals with the "early stages up to penetration"—i.e. penetration into the host's tissues—is based on the results obtained. In a second paper Mr. Barber intends to describe the mature haustorium, and he is also undertaking an exhaustive study of the mutual influence of host and parasite. So far it is clear that the sandal-tree is almost entirely dependent on the surrounding vegetation for its root-nutritment. Mr. Barber says a useful indication of the limits of the true sandal region may be obtained from a study of the flora in the tree's haunts, and we note that such a study has commenced. In order to facilitate the study of the early stage of development of the root system of the sandal Mr. Barber grew a number of seedlings in pots in pure sand. These experiments proved that the presence of foreign rootlets is not necessary for the formation of haustoria. Mr. M. Rama Rao, of the Madras Forest Department, has also communicated a paper on sandalwood to the "Indian Forester." It is a narrative of the discovery of sandal-trees in all stages of growth at Kurnool, at an elevation of about 900 feet above sea-level. In spite of the fact alluded to by Mr. Barber that sandal-trees growing at low elevations are destitute of the oil in the heartwood which makes them so valuable, Mr. Rama Rao describes the heartwood in some of the trees he found as being well scented. They were growing among weem or margosa trees, korkapillay, albizzias, custard-apple trees, and babool-bushes. Two sandal-trees which were felled yielded 123 lb. and 260 lb. of scented heartwood respectively, in spite of trunks of the trees having been cut and some of the wood removed. In undertaking its extraction his chief object was, he says, "to test the accuracy of observations made by some writers on sandal that at low elevations scented wood is not developed, and where it is that it is very poor in oil." The results he obtained at Kurnool, he says, prove the correctness of his preconceived idea as to the inaccuracy of the above-mentioned theory, and also "that sandal does produce heartwood even at such low elevations as 900 feet, provided other conditions of growth are favourable." His experience at Kurnool, and similar trials with sandal grown in Salem and Vizagapatam, lead him to the interesting conclusion "that the associates of sandal play a very important part in the development of scent." If this theory is found to be correct, Mr. Rama Rao's discovery should

result in a great extension of sandal-growing all over the Madras Presidency.

Chemists for Canada.

We notice that the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association has passed a resolution in regard to the acceptance of pharmaceutical qualifications from Great Britain, which calls for a remark, because we think the Council of the Association has erred. In Section 11 of the 1903 Act power is given to the British Columbia Board of Examiners to register, without examination, any person holding a diploma from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. The section goes on to provide for Pharmaceutical Association members, and a by-law refers to certificates of such associations being accepted in lieu of the British Columbia Minor examination. The Council now declines to register fully men from Great Britain, but admits them to the Minor privileges. We question the legality of this decision. The by-law does not refer to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain but to Pharmaceutical Associations, and Section 11 of the Act requires holders of the diplomas of the P.S.G.B. to be registered fully or not at all. We think the matter should be further considered.

The Search—and the Find.

No more shall we, Northampton cried, by threadbare themes be bored;

The time-worn subjects brethren seek by us are quite abhorred.

We'll search and seek, from week to week, until a theme we find

That braces up the intellect and stimulates the mind.

All legislation, politics, and "shop" we will avoid,

With saccharine orations our primordial palate's cloyed.

Resolved to talk of something *new*—all flyblown themes to burke—

They chose that novel topic, "The Society and its Work"!

The Halfpenny Post.

The recently revised regulations for the inland halfpenny post have not relieved traders of all their difficulties. Possibly most people suppose that they may send orders for goods to their wholesale houses with a halfpenny stamp, so long as they do not add to the orders anything in the nature of a letter, since it is laid down in the regulations that any writing apart from the items of the order shall refer solely to its subject-matter, or consist of formulas of courtesy or of a conventional character not exceeding five words or initials. We have evidence before us that this is not a correct interpretation. It is an order for goods headed with the address and date and signed by the person who wrote the order. There is not a single word of comment in the whole two sheets of paper—simply the items of goods, quantities, and prices. Yet the order was surcharged on delivery. We daresay if we offered a prize for the reason for the surcharge few outside the postal service would claim it. The reason is that orders must be written on a *printed form* if they are to go for a halfpenny, and not on plain sheets of paper. This applies to the group comprising commercial or business papers, notices of assessments and other public notices, and lists and tabular statements. What reason the authorities at St. Martin's-le-Grand may have for requiring such documents to be on printed forms we cannot imagine; but there ought to be provision for orders on plain paper, these being very commonly written by traders and travellers in carbon-paper duplicate-books. We pass along the hint to St. Martin's-le-Grand in the hope that suitable provision may be made at an early date. We have also before us a typewritten letter which was transmitted by letter-post, then to another

person by the halfpenny circular-post in an open envelope without surcharge. This may be an instance of aberration, but it is in marked contrast to the spirit which pounced upon the plain order referred to.

Cutting-liquid.

Under this title aerated-water manufacturers have for some time past been offered a liquid for dissolving essential oils in the compounding of syrups and essences for flavouring their products. The process of dissolving oils is referred to in the trade as "cutting," and it has been usual to employ a "cutting-powder," such as pumice-stone, for what chemists will see is a method of dividing the oil so as to ensure the solvent acting upon it to the best advantage. Rectified spirit of course acts as a good liquid-cutter, but the cost is against it, hence the ingenuity of the inventor has been exercised to find some liquid that shall be at least free from this defect. We have had several inquiries during the past year about a liquid that is being sold as a cheap cutter, but not till recently were we able to get hold of a sample of a liquid which is offered with extravagant claims as to its efficacy. The liquid turns out on examination to be a strong solution of sodium salicylate, containing glycerin and nicely tinted red and flavoured with oil of lemon. The liquid certainly answers the purpose in a great measure, but the object of this note is to warn chemists who are aerated-water manufacturers that the use of such a liquid may lead to trouble through the unintentional introduction of considerable quantities of an antiseptic into the finished aerated waters. Trouble may ensue with the authorities, to say nothing of using a chemical without knowing what it is.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

- 217/43. Where can Seteries cones be obtained?
 221/68. Makers of Wansbrough's metallic nipple-shields.
 218/50. Dealers in maize or corn oil on the Continent or U.K.
 221/52. Who are the proprietors of Hilliers' Eukara dairy-salt?
 1/16. Machine for compressing charcoal into 1-in. cubes: who supplies?
 221/13. Who is the maker of Mattosphospherine, or where can it be obtained?
 220/26. Who are the makers of Regna manicure-sets which retail at 6d. each?
 221/73. Address of makers of Shayler's Army and Navy hair-dye and Antiphelic milk.
 222/2. Present address of the makers of Hibbert's Antiseptic Medicine (formerly Manchester).
 10/39. What are "impregnating oil" and "infusorial earth" as used by earthenware-manufacturers?
 223/69. Who is the maker of Juterbock's dental strengtheners and files for gold-work stamped "Gantoine Glardon"?
 221/33. Who supplies the colouring-matters used in making artificial stone, also calcined magnesia and crude magnesium chloride as used in the same process?

Prescription Problems.

*Wass für pleuren send
 in 2 mal 1st 7 von
 small size 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.*

Mr. W. HOPKINSON, Grantham, sends us the original postcard from which the above is reproduced. We shall give 5s. for the first accurate and intelligible interpretation of the writing.

Last Week's Facsimile

was Dr. Rautenberg's directions to his patient Herr Lions, and the following are a transcription and a free translation of the script:

FÜR HERRN LIONS.

20 Salz-Wannenbäder.
 2-3 mal der Woche ein Bad.
 Wärme=27° R.
 Dauer des Bades, 12 Minuten.
 Auf 1 Bad=6 lb. Stassfurter
 Bade-salz.

FOR MR. LIONS.

Twenty full-length salt-baths.
 One bath twice or three times a week.
 Temperature (of the water) to be 27° R. (93° F.).
 Patient to remain in the bath twelve minutes.
 Add 6 lb. Stassfurt bath-salt to each bath.

The words in the translation within parentheses are introduced by the translator. Some of the competitors have written "warmen bader." "Wannenbäder" is variously translated—"tub-baths," "body-baths," and "full-length baths," all implying that the doctor does not want either a sea-bath or a sitz-bath. About twenty of the cards received gave transcription and translation approximately right. In this case the time of posting has had again to be considered, and prizes allotted to London, provincial, and Continental subscribers. The prizes (5s. each) are awarded thus:

London.—Mr. W. McFadden, 45 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.

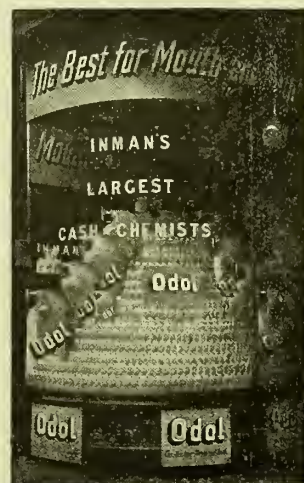
Provincial.—Mr. C. S. Ashton, Brighton.

Continental.—Mr. J. Pendrigh Thomson, English manager, Grande Pharmacie Finek, Geneva.

The next in order of merit are Mr. G. Descoendres, 13 Gledhow Terrace, S.W.; Mr. J. F. Blackmore, 50 Bedford Street, Plymouth; and Mr. T. E. B. Lewis, 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Chemists' Windows.

SINGLE-ARTICLE displays are very effective sometimes. Odol is one of the articles that lend themselves to it. The photograph which is here reproduced is of one of the windows of Messrs. Inman's drug-stores at 46 Leith Street, Edinburgh. It is one of the best windows in Auld Reekie for show-purposes, as crowds pass it daily from and to Princes Street, and whether on the east or west side of the street this window, with its generous curve of plate-glass, catches the eye. Over 400 Odol bottles were used to make this display, there being sixteen rows of them, not counting the giant bottles at the sides. For the photograph from which the engraving has been made we are indebted to Mr. C. U. Sigle, manager of the Odol Chemical-works.



The Winter Session of Local Pharmaceutical Associations.

Association Presidents.

FIFTY years in pharmacy and still taking so keen an interest in it as to preside over the deliberations of the Derby and District Chemists' Association.



MR. C. D. HART.

That is a good record, and it is held by Mr. Charles Daniel Hart. He was born in the business, his father, the late Edward Hart, having started business at Sadler Gate in 1850, and there Charles Daniel was born six years later. He served his apprenticeship with his father and remained with him until 1860, when he took a country business at Kigworth, which he retained for over thirty years. Since 1870 until his retirement in 1902 he had sole charge of the business at Sadler Gate founded by his father, and in 1896 took the Duffield Road Pharmacy. When Mr. Hart retired after fifty years' hard work he sold the Sadler Gate business to Mr. (G. H.) Pattison, and the Duffield Road one to Mr. H. G. Toy, by whom they are carried on. This is the fourth year of Mr. Hart's presidency. He is a man of mark in Freemasonry, with which he has been connected for thirty-three years. He was P.M. of Hartington Lodge, Treasurer fourteen years, and still holds the office of P.P. Grand Treasurer Derbyshire, and P.M. and P.P.M.O. Derby Mark Lodge 302.

North Kent Chemists' Association.

THE second meeting of the session was held at the Royal Mortar Hotel, Woolwich, on November 22, Mr. A. J. Wing (Vice-President) in the chair. There was a much smaller attendance of members than usual. After the routine business, a discussion took place upon the suggested amended constitution of the Federation, and it was decided that the continuation of the Federation as an organised body was both advisable and desirable, especially if greater attention were given to trade interests by promoting unity of action between the various affiliated associations. A resolution from the Dewsbury Chemists' Association was read, the terms of which were cordially approved.

Lincoln Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting (preceded by a supper) of this Association was held on November 20, the President (Mr. J. S. Battle) being in the chair. There were also present Messrs. Elmitt, Watson, Hill, Hague, Dixon, Wark, J. C. M. Battle, Rayner, and Birkbeck. Mr. Watson (Treasurer) presented the financial statement, which showed a balance in hand of over 6*l*. Mr. Watson was thanked for his services and re-elected. On the motion of Mr. Hill, Mr. Battle was re-elected as President. In a very interesting speech Mr. Battle acknowledged the honour of re-election, and said he was very pleased to have their confidence, but he sometimes thought a change would be advisable. Mr. J. T. Birkbeck was re-elected Secretary. Mr. Elmitt presented the accounts of the Buying Committee, and was heartily thanked for his work during the year. Messrs. Battle, Elmitt, and Birkbeck were re-elected as a Parliamentary Committee. The Workmen's Compensation Act and the Corrupt Practices Act were both before the meeting, and led to interesting discussions. Two of the members gave the meeting the result of their experience with Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. under the new terms.

Northampton Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held on November 24 for the purpose of considering how to increase the interest in the meetings. Mr. W. McKinnell (President) was in the chair, and Messrs. W. D. Mayger, A. Armitt, W. Lucas, G. Ingle, L. North, W. Gatehouse, E. Dennis, Donald McKinnell, H. A. Rolfe, and Fred Cowdery (Hon. Secretary) were also

present. After some discussion it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. D. McKinnell, seconded by Mr. North, that a debate should be arranged on "The Pharmaceutical Society and its Work for Chemists." Other subjects suggested for future discussion were charges for dispensing, uniform prices, the tabloid question, the soap combine; and the advisability of arranging a series of lectures on trade and scientific subjects was also suggested.

The President referred to a case of baby-farming in the town, in which the defendant, who kept a small drug-store, had been erroneously described as a chemist. He (the President) took immediate steps to inform the local public that the man was not a registered chemist and druggist.

On the Dewsbury Association's letter about urging certain proprietors to put their articles on the P.A.T.A. being read, Mr. Armitt moved that they have nothing to do with the P.A.T.A. until it advocates face-values. When they had face-values years ago chemists and the proprietors of the articles had good sales, and the system worked well. They could easily return to it unless the stores received big concessions.—Mr. Dennis said that he had kept a constant check upon his sales of those articles that carried a protective profit, and found that the proportion was on the increase, so that he thought the P.A.T.A. had done them some good.—Mr. W. Lucas seconded Mr. Armitt's motion, which was carried by eight votes to three.

Edinburgh Chemists, Assistants, and Apprentices' Association.

THE second meeting of the twenty-ninth session was held at 36 York Place on November 23, Mr. J. Tait (President) in the chair. There was a large attendance.

The President introduced Dr. Edmund Price, who gave an address on

FIRST-AID, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

Dr. Price said he was appearing practically as a missionary, in the hope that they might form an ambulance class in connection with the St. Andrews Ambulance Association. People were sometimes shocked when they read that 20,000 people out of 400,000,000 in India die annually from snake-bite, but when they considered that 20,000 out of a population of 40,000,000 die annually from accidents in the United Kingdom they would realise the importance of the community being trained in methods of first-aid to the wounded. As examples of ignorance in emergencies, Dr. Price said some time ago a man was brought to his (the lecturer's) house with a severe wound on his forehead. No one had made the slightest attempt to staunch a pretty severe hæmorrhage from a severed artery, and his (Dr. Price's) first act was the simple expedient of placing the thumb firmly on the wound, thus stopping the bleeding, to the evident amazement of the man's companions. A young lady suffering from hæmorrhage from the stomach was recently given a full glass of whisky, in ignorance of the fact that such a quantity of whisky is really a poison. In a recent instance a child swallowed the brass screw-knob of a bed, and the mother gave a dose of castor oil—a thing which should be avoided where an article like a screw-nail has been swallowed. An example of how not to do it was that of a lady student who was asked what she would do in the case of a man who had cut his throat. Her reply was that she would put her arm round his neck and hold it tight. That might be a cure, said the doctor, for a bleeding heart, but was not appropriate for a cut throat. If the clothing of a child or of a woman takes fire the thing to be done is to throw the person forcibly to the ground, wrapping a coat or any other similar article round the victim. A person when burnt suffers from severe shock, and consequently nothing could be worse than a large dose of alcohol. But he (Dr. Price) thought none more suited for first-aid work than dispensing chemists. In the first place they are educated men who can readily acquire the necessary skill; and, in the second place, their businesses, whether in crowded thoroughfares or in quieter suburbs, ensure that they would always be on the spot when wanted. It is the

common practice for injured persons to be taken to the nearest chemist, and rightly so. Dr. Price proceeded to give practical demonstrations of what should be done in cases of cuts, fractured limbs, burns, drowning cases, etc.—On the motion of Mr. Rutherford Hill, seconded by Mr. G. H. C. Rowland, a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Dr. Price.

Bradford Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Royal Hotel, Bradford, on Tuesday, November 27, Mr. H. W. Gregory (President) in the chair, when a lecture was delivered by Mr. William Wyatt on "Our Indigenous Poisonous Plants," illustrated by lantern views and plants. The lecturer dealt in detail with the characteristics of the plants exhibited, their habitat, local names and their origin, the literature relating to them, the traditions associated with them, their medicinal uses, and the symptoms of poisoning. A very cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Wyatt on the motion of Mr. Priestley, seconded by Mr. Hanson.

Public Dispensers' Association.

At a meeting of this Association held at St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, E.C., on November 28, there was a fair attendance of members and their lady friends. Mr. Hermann C. T. Gardner, Chairman of Council, presided, and, after some delay occasioned by a misunderstanding with the proprietors of the Hall, the lantern was got to work (mainly through the exertions of the C. & D. electrical expert), and Mr. F. Noad Clark gave his lantern-lecture on "Photography with the Microscope." The lecture was followed with keen interest, for Mr. Noad Clark is a past-master in photomicrography and knows how to make his subject interesting. The slides included micro-photographs of entomological, botanical, anatomical, and chemical specimens. A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Noad Clark closed the proceedings.

Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING was held at the Park Hotel, Cardiff, on Wednesday, November 28, under the presidency of Mr. A. J. Bellamy.

REPORTS.—Mr. R. Mumford (Hon. Secretary) presented the report of the Executive Committee, which gave the membership of the Association as fifty-two, or one less than last year. The commercial section is in full activity and has been extended to the Barry district. The financial statement showed a balance in hand of about 20/.

UNPROFITABLE PROPRIETARIES.—In regard to the Dewsbury Association's action on this matter, Mr. Leo Joseph mentioned that Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. have certain proposals under consideration, which they will probably put forward in the New Year, and he proposed that they allow the matter to remain in abeyance until then. This was agreed to.—The Secretary stated that he had received from the firm named a copy of "Remington's Pharmacy," and it was decided to send it on to the reference department of the Public Free Library.

FEDERATION.—On the letter from Mr. Wippell Gadd being read, Mr. A. Hagon proposed a resolution expressing disappointment at the net result of the deliberations of the committee appointed to revise the constitution of the Federation, and regretting that more drastic proposals had not been presented.—Councillor J. A. Jones submitted that if Mr. Hagon thought the committee should have suggested more drastic measures he ought to have indicated the lines on which such measures should be taken. After some discussion Mr. Hagon withdrew his proposition.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—Mr. R. Mumford was elected President; Mr. Joseph Reynolds (of Barry) was re-elected Vice-President; Mr. J. D. Jenkins, Hon. Secretary; and Mr. Blake Benjamin (of Penarth), Commercial Secretary. Mr. A. J. Bellamy, as ex-President, succeeds to the office of Hon. Treasurer. The following were elected the Executive Committee: Messrs. A. Hagon, J. A. Jones, W. R. Hopkins (Barry), H. A. Gerhold (Penarth), Leo Joseph, W. H. Thomas, W. R. Williams, James Thompson, and G. T. Thomas.

It was decided to have a smoking-concert on the second Wednesday in December.

Scarborough Chemists' Association.

THE annual business meeting was held at the Albemarle Hotel on Tuesday evening, November 20, the President (Mr. E. R. Cross) in the chair. Other members present were Messrs. H. Chapman, E. Chapman, G. Whitfield, R. Gilchrist, R. M. Hill, W. R. Eyre, W. A. Senior, Newton, and Kirby.

The Secretary having read the financial report, it was moved and accepted that Mr. T. W. Longdin be President for the coming year; also that Mr. W. Arthur Senior be Secretary and Treasurer. The committee elected were Messrs. E. Chapman, R. M. Hill, G. Whitfield, R. J. Simms. A hearty vote of thanks was passed for the work done by the former Secretary (Mr. R. Gilchrist), who had occupied that post since the formation of the Association nine years ago.

Society of Chemist-Opticians.

A MEETING of the Council of this Society was held at St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., on November 28. The President (Mr. Crosland) was in the chair, and there were also present Mr. Cuff (Hon. Secretary), Mr. Bunker, Mr. Caesar, Mr. Curtis, and Mr. Woolley. The report of the Library Committee, recommending the purchase of bookcases for the safe keeping of the Society's books, was adopted.

ELECTIONS.—The following chemists were elected members of the Society: B. Brooke, York; G. Burnett, Ludlow; H. Chambers, Brighton; H. E. Curtis, London, N.; G. T. David, Neath; P. J. Fielding, Cork; W. Forbes, Forest Gate; J. C. Hardman, Yeadon; D. Innes, Stalybridge; D. L. Jones, Colwyn Bay; T. Jones, Oswestry; G. B. Moultrie, Hadleigh; H. S. Phillips, Wigan; A. Pinnington, Ludlow; J. W. A. Preston-Jackson, Castleford; J. Taylor, Torquay; A. Upsen, Maidenhead; and W. A. Wynne, Rock Ferry. The following chemists were elected associates: F. C. Jones, Maidenhead; H. C. Neve, Sydenham; and H. Smith, Warrington. The following were elected assistants: G. G. Horrocks, Maidenhead; R. B. Leigh, Brighton; and H. E. T. Wyatt, Ripon.

The President referred to the successful *conversazione* held on November 21, and it was unanimously resolved that the thanks of the Society be forwarded to Mr. MacKinney for his paper and to Mr. Ayling for his demonstration of spectacle-jobbing.

Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association.

THE opening meeting of the fifteenth session was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Tuesday evening, November 27, Mr. C. F. Henry presiding. Mr. A. P. McCallum, Meadowbank Place; Mr. James Seivwright, Morningside Road; and Mr. W. L. Edwards, Dalry Road, Edinburgh, were elected members.

FEDERATION DELEGATES' REPORT.—Mr. G. H. C. Rowland, Hon. Secretary, read the report framed by Mr. J. R. Hill and himself as delegates to the meeting at Birmingham. This narrated what transpired at the meeting and expressed views on the subjects discussed. The delegates considered that the meetings of the Federation should continue to be held at Conference time, and discussed the respective functions of the Pharmaceutical Society, British Pharmaceutical Conference and Federation.—At a later stage of the meeting the Federation organisation scheme was remitted to a committee.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.—Mr. Henry then delivered an address, directing attention to the various Associations connected with pharmacy and the drug-trade at the present time. Among these he mentioned the Pharmaceutical Society (G.B.), the Federation, and the P.A.T.A. In connection with these the political situation and Pharmacy Bills and chemists' profits were touched on, then Mr. Henry referred to the Traders' Defence Association, which, though not connected with pharmacy, has many pharmacists connected with it. It was recently formed in Edinburgh to check the progress of co-operative stores, one of which had recently taken pharmacy under its wing. That store is a huge undertaking against which no objection could be urged provided two conditions be fulfilled, first

that the methods used to bring it to a successful issue be fair, and second that the consequences be not injurious to the community as a whole. He had come to the conclusion that neither of them is or can be fulfilled. The dividend method is neither fair to the store member nor to the private trader; and with regard to the second condition it must be remembered that private enterprise has to a great extent made this country what it is, and to extinguish private enterprise would be to stifle the genius of invention, cripple the development of industry, and give less means of employment to the people.

Mr. Macpherson moved the transmission to Mrs. John Bowman of an extract from the Chairman's reference to the late Mr. Bowman. He also moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his address, which Mr. J. A. Forret seconded. Both were agreed to.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.—The following resolution by Mr. Glass was discussed in private, and on resuming was announced to have been adopted:

In view of the attitude of Co-operative Associations towards traders generally, and their aggressive movement against pharmacists, we would respectfully ask the Chemists' Trade Associations in Scotland, and also the Executive of the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations, to consider the desirability of taking defensive action.

Some other business was transacted, including the appointment of a committee to arrange the annual dance.

Glasgow Chemists' Association.

The second monthly meeting was held on Thursday, November 22. There was a large attendance, and no fewer than forty-six applications for membership were submitted. The President (Mr. J. P. Gilmour) occupied the chair, and said that this large accession of strength was an encouragement to the Council to go on with the work they had put their hands to.

THE FEDERATION OF LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.—It was pointed out in regard to the amended constitution that much of the work undertaken in the first instance by the Federation is now done by the Law and Organisation Committees of the Pharmaceutical Society, but there are many matters on the commercial side of pharmacy—e.g. approaching manufacturers in the endeavour to obtain better profits, which can only be done satisfactorily by such a body as the Federation. The five objects of the Federation were put to the meeting and unanimously adopted. The Association resolved to continue its support of the Federation.

PRICES, PROPRIETARIES, AND PROFITS.—A Conference on certain financial aspects of a chemist's business was then held. Mr. J. W. Sutherland introduced the discussion, and emphasised the duty of every business man knowing exactly what his working expenses come to. Further, he ought to include in this a charge to meet the cost of capital sunk in stock, and should consider that rapidity of turnover is a factor to be taken into account in estimating the rate of profit necessary to make a sale pay. The necessity of taking stock annually was also strongly commended, as only thus can leakage be checked and bad stock brought to notice. Unsaleable proprietaries are a frequent source of loss, and a system of local exchange might be devised to meet this.—Subsequent speakers spoke about the need of mutual trust in one another if united action is to be successful. The suggested Formulary was mentioned as a possible means of solving the question of broken bulk; and it was advised that if such a book is brought in a suitable manner before the various medical societies, and a capable canvasser deputed to leave samples with medical men, it might do a great deal to break the all too popular habit of prescribing proprietary articles.

One speaker stated that his business principle is that every article he sells ought to bear its own share of working expenses, while another calculated that it takes from 2½d. to 3d. to sell every shillingworth. The consensus of opinion was that there would be far less tendency to cut prices if the ratio of expenses were realised, and a study of this was commended to men recently started in business, as this type frequently develops the worst form of cutting, owing to their desire to "get in" at any cost.

How much an hour does your business pay you? was the question of another speaker. Taking the average week at seventy-seven hours, and the minimum remuneration at

1s. per hour (which is a plumber's charge), the fact is brought to light that a chemist's income should never be less than 3l. 17s. per week, somewhat higher than the President's estimate of 150l. per annum. Other subjects touched on were the necessity of adopting minimum dispensing-prices; the desirability of 'phoning a neighbour to find his price, should a prescription reach one with his stamp on, and the needlessness of quoting "cut" prices to nurses, who simply let their patients have goods at these cheap rates. The President, in winding up the discussion, declared that the Council would not spare themselves in their endeavour to improve their position. He had witnessed a widespread irritation at the action of certain firms who put articles on the market at prices regardless of profit to the retailer. If adversity taught chemists to pull together much had been accomplished. He declared that, in general, one could obtain the price he placed upon his own labour.

Messrs. Abbott, Cappell, Jas. Cockburn, Crombie (Ibros), Hart (Partick), Lennox, Moir, Riddell, Smith, jun. (Alexandria), and Tocher also took part in the discussion.

It was remitted to the Council to take into consideration the question of dispensing-charges.

The following motion was brought forward during the discussion, and carried:

This meeting of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association expresses its continued dissatisfaction with the new discount terms of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., and hereby urges that, in justice to retailers of all classes who deal with the firm, the terms should be 25 per cent. on all listed articles at present bearing 20 per cent., and on all orders of 5l. and upwards carriage should be paid and cases free.

Liverpool Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Royal Institution on Thursday evening, November 22, the President (Mr. Prosper H. Marsden) in the chair.

At the outset the President, in a few sympathetic words, proposed a vote of condolence to Mr. A. S. Buck on the death of his mother.

The Secretary stated that he had written a letter of congratulation to Professor Sir Rubert Boyce on the honour of a knighthood which the King has conferred upon him.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Harold Wyatt said he had the following mixture to dispense, and in a few days it became cloudy owing to precipitation of calcium cinnamate:

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Sol. adrenalini | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3ij. |
| Glycer. sodii cinnamat. | (5-per-cent.) | ... | ... | ... | 3iss. |
| Syr. calcii hypophosph. | ad | ... | ... | ... | 3iij. |

Mr. Wyatt asked whether there is any authorised form for syr. calcii hypophosph. The B.P.C. syrup contains 1 grain in the drachm, whereas Squire mentions 3 grains, and this he used, as he considered it questionable whether the B.P.C. is sufficiently strong for an adult. The President said he had made a 5-per-cent. solution with glycerin in the sodium cinnamate. If syr. calcii hypophosph. was mentioned, he would use his own judgment.

The President exhibited a branch of the sassy-tree, from the West Coast of Africa, also a specimen of schier butter, which is used in soap-making and for cooking-purposes. He also showed the catalogue of medicinal plants in the Aburi Gardens, West Coast of Africa, and quarterly journal of the Institute of Commercial Research in the Tropics. Mr. Marsden also read three notes on drugs in common use—namely, dragon's-blood, showing the number of plants producing this; cascarilla: C. Hartwich has shown that it comes into commerce derived from a large number of plants [see *C. & D.*, September 29, p. 504]; and one on digitalis, showing that the leaves should be dried within three days of being gathered.—Mr. R. C. Cowley said a lot of cascarilla is used in South America which certainly never reaches this country, but a better supply might be obtained further afield.—Mr. Harold Wyatt thought in South America many different barks would be called cascarilla. Regarding digitalis, he had seen a note to the effect that a member of the Uruguay Pharmaceutical Association had proposed that this should be thoroughly dried and compressed into tablets.—Mr. Hornblower

asked if anyone had had experience of tincture of digitalis made from fresh leaves.—The President said he had made inf. scoparii from fresh plants, and did not find any difference in effect, but Mr. E. M. Holmes has declared that a preparation is more active made from fresh than from the dried plant.—Dr. Symes said he had made tincture from fresh digitalis-leaves and found it very active.

Mr. A. S. Buck called attention to a mixture he had dispensed recently, viz.:

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Iodi | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3iv. |
| Aeidi gallici | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3iv. |
| Glycerinum ad | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3x. |

In dispensing this he boiled until the solution was free from iodine. This took some time.—Mr. Wyatt pointed out that the iodine should be finely powdered, when it would be taken up quicker and reduced to hydriodic acid, or it might be dissolved in a little alcohol.

The President then called on Mr. Harry Martin, F.C.S., for his paper:

FACTS AND FIGURES IN PHYSIOLOGY.

This essay gave amusement as well as instruction. We cull from it the following tit-bits of curious information:

The stomach has a capacity of about 2 pints.

We require 4,000 grains of carbon and 250 grains of nitrogen daily.

The quantity of blood in the heart and vessels of the human body is a thirteenth of the total weight of the body.

The hairs of the head number some hundred thousands. Four hairs in healthy condition will support a weight of one pound.

An egg is equivalent in nourishing material to an equal weight of meat, and a pint of milk is equal to about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of meat.

The skin assists in the exudation of surplus water from the system, as much as 20 oz. of water being thrown off by it in the course of twenty-four hours.

The length of intestine in a man of average height is 25 ft., 20 ft. of which has a diameter of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and the remaining 5 ft., known as the large intestine, is no less than $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.

The skin absorbs as well as sweats. That is why, if a child cannot take cod-liver oil in the usual way, the skin is able to absorb it and pass it into the system when the body is rubbed with the oil.

It has been proved by experiment that the tongue can detect one part of sulphuric acid in a thousand of water, and that the rose is capable of "smelling" one part of musk in twenty-five million.

A skeleton, as such, cannot stand upright, the erect position of the human frame being maintained by means of a series of muscles, which by contracting in opposite directions set up a perfect balance.

The muscles of the body number 500, and vary greatly in thickness and in length. The longest muscle, situated in the thigh, is 2 ft. in length, while the shortest, in the ear, only measures $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

The organs of sense are under the control of the great overseer of the body, the brain—that is to say, we cannot see or hear or touch or smell anything until an impression has been conveyed to the brain.

A man weighing 9 stone 10 lb. consists of water 88 lb. and solid matter 66 lb. In other words, of muscle 68 lb., skeleton 24 lb., skin 10 lb., fat 25 lb., brain 3 lb., entrails, etc., 12 lb., with about 12 lb. of blood.

The liver weighs about 4 lb., and is chiefly concerned in connection with the metabolism of carbohydrates and of nitrogenous matter, and also in the production of bile, which it secretes and passes into the gall-bladder to the amount of 40 oz. daily.

In the skeleton of the human body are nearly 200 bones. The number varies with the age of the individual—e.g., the skull of a young adult is made up of twenty-two bones; in an infant it is greater, and in an aged person less. In later life the twenty-fifth to the twenty-ninth bones of the vertebra unite to form the one bone known as the "sacrum."

The number of pores and sweat-glands varies in different parts of the body, ranging from 400 to the square inch in the back to 2,500 in the hands and feet. Each sweat-gland is connected with the inner tissues by a tube $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long. The average of pores in the skin is 1,000 to the square inch, so that the entire body contains 2,500,000, sweat-glands having thirteen miles of connective tubing.

The heart weighs about 10 oz., and measures 5 inches long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches at its greatest width. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick in the stoutest wall. Each ventricle has a capacity of 3 oz., and it "beats" 72 to the minute in a full-grown man, 120 per minute in a child, and as high as 200 in some cases of fever. Each ventricle contracts 4,320 times in an hour, or 103,680

times a day. It is estimated that the energy required to enable the heart to perform its functions would raise a weight of 1 ton to a height of 200 feet in twenty-four hours.

The lungs when fully extended contain about 230 cubic inches of air; of this amount 30 cubic inches is exhaled at each respiration, and a further 100 cubic inches can be forced out under exceptional circumstances, but there always remains in the lungs about 100 cubic inches of air which it is impossible to extract by any ordinary means.

The President proposed a vote of thanks, and a discussion followed in which the President, Dr. Symes, Messrs. Hornblower, Wyatt, Shacklady, and Jenson joined, and, Mr. Martin having replied, the proceedings terminated.

Festivities.

"Tabloid" Drama.

THE production of H. J. Byron's well-known play, "Our Boys," by members of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s staff, at the Wellcome Club and Institute, Dartford, on Wednesday, November 28, was an unqualified success. The performance was given in the gymnasium, which was filled with an appreciative audience, including the general manager (Mr. G. E. Pearson) and Dr. Jowett (manager of works). The play went with a swing from start to finish. The members of the cast included Misses Margaret H. Joscelyne, Nellie S. Bass, Rose Chapman, Mrs. Boutle, and Messrs. Percy Joscelyne, Chas. Kent, Gerald Nye, W. B. Perry, E. G. Phillips, and P. G. Hammond.

Ashton-under-Lyne Chemists' Association.

To open the session a smoking-concert was held in the George and Dragon Hotel, Ashton-under-Lyne, on Tuesday, November 27. There was a good muster of members and friends. In the unavoidable absence of the President, Mr. F. Needham, of Stalybridge, took the chair. There was a first-class programme, including songs by Messrs. A. Mellor, J. Whitehead Turner, Henshaw, and Avison; humorous songs by Messrs. H. Lister, Ferns, and F. Miller; recitations by Mr. Booth; violin solos by Mr. Hewitt; and pianoforte solos by Messrs. Whitehead and Holroyd. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and artists closed a most enjoyable and successful meeting.

Cheltenham Chemists' Conviviality.

A VERY enjoyable evening was spent by members of this Association from Cheltenham, Gloucester, Tewkesbury, and Winchcombe, and friends, over fifty attending a social gathering at the Royal Hotel, Cheltenham, on November 22. An excellent programme of vocal and instrumental music and legerdemain was arranged by Messrs. J. Chambers, W. E. Church, and C. J. Willis. The chair was occupied by Mr. James Stewart, who has recently been elected on the Cheltenham Town Council. Mr. Wm. Barron (the President) and Messrs. Freshfield Reynolds and L. L. Stroud (Vice-Presidents) also took a part in the evening's proceedings, which were pronounced by all present as a decided success and a pleasant diversion from the usual business meetings.

C.A.A. Cinderella.

THE Chemists' Assistants' Association held a very successful dance at the Banqueting Hall, Frascati's Restaurant, Oxford Street, London, W., on November 22. There were nearly a hundred persons present. Dancing commenced at 7.30 p.m., and a programme of eighteen dances was gone through before midnight. Mr. Charles Martin and Mr. A. H. Solomon were M.C.s, and fulfilled their duties in the usual energetic manner. Much of the success was also due to the committee, especially Mr. Edward Warrick (Hon. Secretary), Mr. A. B. Britton, and Mr. R. Lownsbrough, who were present at the dance. This was the first Cinderella of the season, and an opportunity was given of wearing fancy-dress, a choice of which some half-dozen dancers availed themselves. The committee are to consider the advisability of holding further dances, but it is considered that the success of the first will justify a continuance of these functions.

Whist-drive.

THE York and District Chemists' Association had an extremely enjoyable whist-drive at the Davy Hall on November 21. All the arrangements were admirably carried out by the committee, viz.: Messrs. W. Saville (President), J. A. Lupton (Treasurer), T. C. Atkinson (Hon. Secretary), F. A. Newey, T. E. Batty, W. Dewhurst, M. F. Burgin, and T. M. Steedman. Upwards of one hundred and sixty ladies and gentlemen were present, and were received by the President and members of committee. The proceedings commenced shortly after nine o'clock, and continued well into the morning. Among those present in addition to the above were Mr. and Mrs. A. Humphreys, Mr. C. Birks, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Woodhouse, Mr. W. and Miss Sowray, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Neden (Secretary, York County Hospital), Councillor and Mrs. Carter, Councillor and Mrs. Crookell, etc. During the interval an excellent musical programme was gone through, which was all too short to satisfy those present. Those contributing to the harmony were Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Batty, Miss G. Dacre, and Mr. F. W. Wilson. With the exception of the ladies' first prize, won by Miss Batty, all were won by friends not in the pharmaceutical circle. Mrs. Saville presented the prizes to the winners as follows: Ladies: First, Miss Batty; second, Mrs. P. C. Cooper; Consolation, Miss Allison. Gentlemen: First, Mr. G. E. Barton; second, Councillor T. Carter; Consolation, Mr. G. Daniel.

"Brum."

THE meeting of the Midland Pharmaceutical Association on Tuesday took the form of an excellently served supper at the Grand Hotel, when a company of about sixty persons sat down. Afterwards an address was given by the President (Mr. H. W. Jones), speeches also being made by Mr. John Wakefield, Mr. Gerrard, and Mr. A. Southall. These were followed by some humorous songs from Mr. Hinton and pianoforte solos. The President reviewed his personal acquaintance with the local Association and its failures and successes, and humorously referred to the vicissitudes and losses entailed in the endeavour to maintain the Association. It appears that once upon a time it had its own home, and a lady in charge used to do odd jobs for the chemists, such as rolling pills at 6d. per lb. of mass, cutting sarsaparilla, and the like. This was long before the machine-made pill saw light. The company was a remarkable gathering—the very best in the memory of the more recent members. The wholesale was represented by Messrs. Southall (three), Mr. Boucher, and others; Messrs. Jones, Wyley, Fletcher, Burton, from Coventry, and Messrs. Gerrard, Prosser, and Featherstone. From the teaching side of pharmacy was Mr. Moylan Jones, and Mr. F. H. Alcock represented analytical chemistry, with Mr. Perry, Mr. H. T. Shorthouse, and no fewer than six past-Secretaries of the Association, exclusive of Mr. Radford, who still holds the reins. On the whole, a very pleasant evening was the result, which augurs well for the prosperity of the coming session.

Rejoicings at Leeds.

UNDER the auspices of the Leeds Chemists' Cricket Club, the first annual "hot-pot supper and smoke" was held on November 21 at Wray's Restaurant, and was attended by about fifty gentlemen connected with the trade. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. H. Beacock, who gave the loyal toasts and afterwards "The Leeds Chemists' Cricket Club." The Chairman eulogised the efforts of the gentlemen by whom it was started, and great praise was due, he said, for the success their venture had proved; while socially it had been and would be advantageous in bringing local members of the trade into closer touch with each other. Mr. J. R. Bentley (Hon. Secretary) replied. During the evening songs, etc., were rendered by a number of artistes, members of the trade also contributing to the programme, including Messrs. E. Crawford, W. Hazlegrave (Leeds), W. Pollard, and — Hazlegrave (Wakefield), Mr. A. Vincent acting as pianist.

The Leeds Chemists' Association held a whist-drive on November 28 at Collinson's Café, at which some 120 members and lady friends were present. The officials are to be congratulated on the success of the event, and much

praise is due to the Hon. Secretary (Mr. J. R. Bentley), Mr. J. H. Beacock, who made an efficient M.C., and a special sub-committee who carried out the arrangements. The result of the drive, which comprised 20 hands, was as follows:—Ladies' first (silver plant-pot, given by Mr. F. White), Mrs. Mortimer; second (cut-glass bottle of scent, given by Mr. Thackrah), Mrs. Kirk; Consolation (given by the committee), Mrs. Fourness. Gentlemen's, first (silver-mounted umbrella, given by Mr. Mundell), Mr. H. Jackson; second (gold sleeve-links, given by Mr. W. D. Pollitt, President), Mr. Fawell; Consolation (given by the committee), Mr. Hollingworth.

Plymouth Dinner.

THE annual dinner of the Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, and District Chemists' Association was held at the Swiss Café, Plymouth, on November 28. The President (Mr. S. A. Perkins) occupied the chair, and there were also present Messrs. W. H. Austin, J. Barge, F. Barge, W. Barrett, F. W. Broom, A. D. Breeze, H. H. Cannon, H. D. Davey, F. A. Goodwin, E. W. H. Green, W. Gwillim, H. P. Hearder, H. N. Hearder, J. E. Knight, F. Maitland, C. J. Park, R. F. Roper, F. A. Spear, J. Tillman, J. Davy Turney, W. Condy U'Ren, C. T. Weary; Messrs. Hy. Gadd, J. P., David Reid, and J. L. Henshaw, of Exeter; T. W. Ginn (hon. solicitor to the Association), W. Hoole (Messrs. Maw, Son & Sons), and Mr. Leadbitter (Messrs. Bishop & Sons, Ltd.).

After the loyal toast had been honoured, Mr. R. F. Roper proposed the toast of

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

He thought the Council paid too much attention to administrative and too little to their larger duties. Probably a great deal of that was due to the apathy of chemists themselves; they expected too much of other people, and did too little for themselves. The Council had divergent views, and had to deal with very great difficulties. On the whole, he thought they were doing their best.—Mr. C. J. Park, a member of the Council, in response, said the Council did their utmost to protect the trade interests which they could legitimately protect. They had to keep their hands clean; it would not do for them to meddle with pounds, shillings, and pence. That portion of the trade might very well be left to the Federation of Local Associations. If the chemists had supported the Society in the past as they do at present many opportunities would not have been lost, for the views of the Council in the old days were correct. Chemists are suffering really from the sins of those in their own calling to a very great extent. Although their Bill has not come before the House of Commons, he felt that they had achieved a great work. Chemists stood in a better position to-day than ever before.—Replying to the toast of "Local Associations," proposed by Mr. David Reid, of Exeter, the President said the Plymouth Association was in a very healthy condition. He feared the Society's Bill would not be brought before the present Session of Parliament. The committee of the Association intend to consider the advisability of reviving the junior section. Other toasts followed. The items of the toast-list were interspersed by songs, and at the finish the thanks of the company were expressed to the Dinner Committee for the excellent arrangements, that had worked so well.

A Sheffield Banquet.

THE annual dinner of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society was held at the Royal Victoria Hotel, Sheffield, on Thursday evening, November 22, when there was a good attendance of members and guests, under the presidency of Mr. Herbert Antcliffe, who was supported on the right by the Lord Mayor (Alderman R. Strying), and on the left by Mr. Michael Carteighe, representing the Pharmaceutical Society. Among other guests were Professor W. Palmer Wynne, F.R.S., Drs. Arthur Hall, Scurfield, Godfrey Carter, J. Broadley, and J. Sorley, Messrs. G. E. Scott-Smith (city analyst), W. D. Pollitt (President of the Leeds Chemists' Association), J. P. Norwood (President of the Barnsley Chemists' Association), Gibson Dixon (Halifax), G. J. R. Parkes (Hearon, Squire & Francis), J. Hull (Parke, Davis & Co.), E. P. Rogers (Burroughs

Wellcome & Co.), and the principal members of the Association.

EDUCATING APPRENTICES.

After the loyal toasts, Professor Palmer Wynne submitted that of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," and in the course of an interesting speech sketched the history of the Society, referring to the endeavours made in recent years to get the Pharmacy Acts amended more in accordance with the requirements of the times. He spoke of the difficulties that the Society has encountered in this respect, and assured the Council of the interest and sympathy of those outside the ranks of pharmacy, but allied to it by chemical bonds. While touching upon the educational requirements for qualifications under the Acts the Professor said:

A paragraph had recently appeared in that amusing—certainly never dull—journal, *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, with regard to the relations between the Sheffield Society and the University of Sheffield in connection with the training of pharmaceutical students. He thought the writer of that paragraph was not quite correct; at any rate, the University had not been able to get into co-operation with the Society, but many of the members present would be able to assist the pharmaceutical students in their work. He appealed to them on these grounds: At the present time pupils or apprentices must for three years be engaged in dispensing, but two of those years were often allowed to pass before the student considered seriously the question of passing the examination. It was not alone the student's fault—dare he suggest that there was a want of interest on the part of the pharmacist in the student's career? He referred to his own apprenticeship with the late William Southall, who encouraged all his apprentices to attend the classes at his beloved *alma mater*, and what he did could be done to-day. What was being done by the large steelworks of the city for their apprentices could be done by pharmacists who had the future of the craft at heart, and arrangements could be made for the students to get away and pursue their studies. It was not possible for the University to start classes after the pharmacies closed, but they could meet them, and he thought work after 8 o'clock would go for very little indeed. (Hear, hear.)

Professor Wynne proceeded to refer to the work done by the Pharmaceutical Society in training men in the School of Pharmacy and in research work, and associated the toast with the name of Mr. Carteighe.

IDEAL BUT SINCERE.

In rising to respond Mr. Carteighe had a very hearty reception, and made one of his most characteristic speeches. He began with education, touching upon what Sheffield is doing through her University, and then recalled the conditions of chemistry-teaching at the time the Pharmaceutical Society came into existence, claiming that the Society was the first corporate body that provided for the efficient teaching of practical chemistry. He then indulged in some historical reminiscences, and said:

Whatever may happen to the Society or to all of them as chemists and druggists—if to be the servants of great corporations or mere machines or not—if they were to sink (and he did not think they were going to sink), "let us sink with the glorious record that we did good for our fellows in the days of our comparative prosperity." (Loud applause.)

Proceeding, Mr. Carteighe outlined the development of the pharmacist, saying that the systematic division of labour has been going on in every department, the handy-man being gradually pressed out, and every branch of science is now investigated by specialists with facilities for research. That is relieving the Society from carrying out one essential part of its charter—viz., the teaching of pure chemistry; but other things in the charter remain for the efficient education of pharmacists. He deprecated hair-splitting as to whether retail chemists are professional men or not, but claimed for them that they have acquired an individuality by training, and that the respect in which chemists and druggists are now held is immeasurably greater than it was thirty or forty years ago. That could only be kept up so long as chemists had that individuality which comes from equipment with weapons of offence. He then touched upon the changes in trading which have brought corporations into the realms of pharmacy; and before discussing

THE POLITICAL ASPECTS

of this subject he advised his hearers to keep their powder dry, and be ready to support the Council with loyalty,

"because," said Mr. Carteighe, "we are not dead yet, and, great corporations notwithstanding, I feel I have a little life left in me yet! We are going to fight for what we conceive to be our rights—we are not going to sit down and see them trampled upon without trying to get recognition." (Applause.) Mr. Carteighe then referred to the possibilities of the local University, and justified his advocacy of a curriculum for chemists and druggists by saying that examination alone is an insufficient test for registration under the Act, which (as regards practical training) contains only a vague sort of phrase, which is of little value. He believed that examination is not enough for the public, and is a snare to the individual pharmacist. A man who gets through the examination without having been properly apprenticed, and without having done practical work, is a fraud on the public and himself. Many difficulties, he said, could be solved if they would agree on certain ways of carrying on the trade, but, he concluded:

The immense variations in the conditions under which pharmacy is carried on in various parts of the kingdom make that extremely difficult. The question of price is one that affects all, and he thought they would understand when he said that it is not desirable in regard to a body like theirs that they should have to fix a standard of price adaptable to every town in the kingdom. Long before these great corporations were formed the public had been served well and cheaply by the chemist and druggist; but the public is a very hard task-master, and consists not only of man, who has to work and understands what labour means and its value: it consists also of another section—the predominant partner, woman—(laughter)—who in all walks of life is extremely exacting. Between the difficulties they had to face they must steer necessarily a middle course, and must endeavour by their training to impress the woman, and the man would follow as sure as night follows day! (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. J. B. Pater then submitted the toast of "The Lord Mayor and Corporation of Sheffield," to which Alderman Strying responded, mentioning, in the course of his speech, the services that he and his colleagues received from Councillor Fox. Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme gave the toast of "The Medical Profession," and associated with it the name of Dr. Arthur Hall, referring to his efforts to get diachylon scheduled as a poison. Dr. Hall, in his reply, spoke of the changes that are coming on within the medical profession, and sketched the ideal time, to which he looked forward, when medical work would be cut off from all kinds of profit-making and all medical treatment would be State treatment. He expressed his indebtedness to chemists for their constant courtesy and kindness.

TOAST OF THE EVENING.

Mr. W. L. Currie, in submitting the toast of "The Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society," spoke of the value of such organisations, and specially referred to Mr. Newsholme's scheme of reorganisation, which, in his opinion, would lead to the consolidation of the calling throughout the British Empire. He also spoke of the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations, of which he is President, saying that he hoped local associations will discuss the proposals submitted by the Federation executive in all seriousness, for on their consideration and decision its existence will be determined. Mr. Antcliffe, on rising to respond, was received with musical honours and such hearty applause that it was some seconds before he could begin to speak. When he did he sketched the history of the Sheffield Society. Speaking of the position of chemists, his pat phrase—"it is not monopoly which the chemist requires, but protection from murder by his own creator"—was received with hearty appreciation. He touched upon the dearth of apprentices, and, referring to Professor Wynne's remarks about classes for them, said a little conference between the University authorities and the local Society might get over the difficulty. He concluded with an appeal to local chemists to support the organisation to the best of their power. Mr. J. Gilbert Jackson then proposed the toast of "Kindred Associations," Dr. Godfrey Carter, President of the Sheffield Microscopical Society, responding. This brought the speaking to a close.

During the evening the Sheffield Æolian Glee Singers contributed selections, and Mr. W. L. Currie rounded things up with a song.

Baldness.

IN the Chesterfield lecture Dr. Morgan Dockrell, physician to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, discussed on the different forms of baldness, dividing their causes into (1) glandular disturbance, (2) a bacillus, (3) inflammation, (4) a poison in the system, and (5) atrophy. The lecture has been reported fully in "The Hospital" 1906, II., 103, and we give the gist of it here.

SEBORRHOIC ALOPECIA is the baldness of the first cause. In some cases the hair is excessively greasy, and crusts of yellow "scurf" form on the scalp. The sebaceous glands ultimately atrophy, so that the hair falls out. Those who suffer so should not use tea, coffee, whisky, or tobacco in excess, and should avoid greasy applications. Stimulating lotions should be used at night (e.g., 5-per-cent. lysol solution) or the following lotion:

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Quinine sulphat. | ... | ... | ... | gr. xvj. |
| Acid. sulphuric. dil. | ... | ... | ... | ʒij. |
| Tr. cantharidis | ... | ... | ... | ʒij. |
| Tr. capsici | ... | ... | ... | ʒss. |
| Tr. lavandulae co. | ... | ... | ... | ʒij. |
| Spt. rectificat. ad | ... | ... | ... | ʒiv. |

When there is deficient sebaceous secretion white scales are found on the scalp, the skin of which is itchy and the hair comes out freely. Those who are thus afflicted should take cod-liver oil and use butter freely. Antiseptic ointments are the best form of external treatment, the following being a good one:

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|
| Hydrargyri ammoniati | ... | ... | gr. v. |
| Liq. carbonis deterg. (Wright) | ... | ... | ʒxx. |
| Vasellini opt. flav. | ... | ... | ʒij. |

M.

To be applied at night.

BACILLARY ALOPECIA has two stages (1) *Trichorrhæxis simplex* and (2) *T. nodosa*. It is due to a gas bacillus, fermentation taking place in the shaft of the hair, and giving rise to certain symptoms. A general thinning of the hair takes place, accompanied by a great tendency to either break or split. On taking a hair out and looking along it the contour is irregular, and on pulling it between the fingers the unevenness is easily felt, especially in the nodosa variety. Under the microscope a number of micro-bacilli are seen at the point of fracture, and the end of hair is brush-like and split often some distance down. To treat this trouble wash with hydronaphthol soap (5-per-cent.) once in ten days, and apply an oil with 1 per cent. of hydronaphthol in it, or use the following application:

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|--------|
| Resorcin. | ... | ... | gr. x. |
| Ol. ricini | ... | ... | ʒss. |
| Balsam. peruv. | ... | ... | ʒij. |
| Spt. vini rectific. ad | ... | ... | ʒj. |

INFLAMMATORY ALOPECIA (UL-ERYTHEMA).—In this a patch of redness occurs, more or less circumscribed, and is followed by loss of hair, permanent baldness supervening, with a scar surrounded by red spreading edges. Microscopically it is seen that the hair-follicle is blocked up with hyaline horny 'layer'; there are hyaline epithelial cells, well-marked mitosis, dilated blood-vessels, infiltration of round cells round the vessels. The treatment consists of alkalies internally and soothing applications (e.g., calamine lotion) externally.

SPHILITIC ALOPECIA.—Here approaching baldness is microscopically indicated by well-marked round-celled infiltration in the cutis surrounding the hair, blocking of blood-vessels, hyaline changes in the cells, and marked peri folliculitis. As to treatment, if there is any evidence of a previous seborrhœa, one of the applications mentioned above should be used.

ATROPHIC ALOPECIA (ALOPECIA AREATA).—In the early stages of this condition there is a general wasting of the individual hairs, which fall out and give the appearance of "going bald," or, in more complete cases, well-marked areas of baldness sharply divided off from each other by bands of hair, the scalp surface being smooth, shiny, and shrunken. Often small brush-like stumps are present; these are not, however, peculiar to this form of baldness. Later on the whole surface may become bald. When the hairs are examined under the microscope it is seen that there is atrophy of arrector-pili, of sebaceous gland of hair-shaft and hair-root and capillary vessels. There are also seen thrombosis of vessels and marked infiltration of round cells. Micro-bacilli are also found in hair-follicles, but are of no importance as to cause. The internal treatment must be based on general health of patients; locally, it must be stimulating. The following formulæ have many advocates:

| | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|------|
| Ol. sinapis | ... | ... | ʒj. |
| Ol. ricini | ... | ... | ʒij. |
| Spt. rosmarini | ... | ... | ʒij. |

M.

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|----------|
| Liq. ammon. fort., | | | |
| Chloroform., | | | |
| Ol. sesami | ... | ... | aa. ʒss. |
| Ol. limon. | ... | ... | ʒss. |
| Spt. rosmarini ad | ... | ... | ʒij. |

M.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|----------|
| Ol. terebinthinæ, | | | |
| Ol. olivæ | ... | ... | aa. ʒij. |
| Tr. nuc. vom. (vel tr. cantharid.) | ... | ... | ʒj. |
| Ol. rosmarini | ... | ... | ʒj. |

M.

To be rubbed in at first once a day, and then afterwards twice a day.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

ON Tuesday evening, November 27, by the invitation of Lord Armstrong, a large company assembled in Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W., to hear a lecture by Mr. Valdemar Poulsen on "The Production of Continuous Electrical Oscillations and their Employment in Wireless Telegraphy." Sir William Preece, K.C.B., F.R.S., presided, and among those present were the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Marlborough, the Danish Ambassador, Lord Strathcona, Sir Walter Vaughan Morgan, Sir George Newnes, and Sir Alexander Geikie. Mr. Poulsen is a Dane, and his lecture was read by Mr. Maskelyne, the marvellous experiments which illustrated it being performed by Mr. Poulsen, whose discovery is an interesting advance on present methods of wireless telegraphy, and not without chemical interest. The essential difference between the undamped waves which Mr. Poulsen has discovered and the waves used in the systems now in use is that while the energy in these systems' waves is great at the start and gradually dies away to nothing, the continuous waves give a continuously uniform energy. Since wireless telegraphy started it has been the aim of many scientists to obtain continuous waves. Mr. Duddell in 1899 nearly solved the problem when he discovered that when an alternating-current circuit of suitable capacity and self-induction is connected in parallel with an arc fed by direct current, the arc, under certain conditions, will become musical. Simultaneously there is produced in the shunt-circuit an alternating current having the same rate of vibration as the note produced by the arc. Duddell, however, obtained too low an oscillation and too feeble an energy for wireless telegraphy. In 1902 Mr. Poulsen discovered that if the arc be immersed in hydrogen or carburetted hydrogen, a very much higher frequency is obtained. Ammonia also gives good results. The hydrogen acts so as to cool the arc, and this is the action of any gas which does not contain oxygen. To raise the potential the arc is placed in a strong magnetic field, which makes the arc very well defined. Mr. Poulsen demonstrated the resonance with the oscillations obtained with this circuit. The instruments were tuned up, and on placing a vacuum-tube in the path of the waves it became strongly luminous, but the slightest variation in the frequency at once put the instruments out of tune, and the vacuum-tube ceased to glow. Further experiments were shown to illustrate the great tension obtained in the oscillation-circuit, large flaming sparks and brush discharges coming from the electrodes. In the telegraphic circuits the oscillations are made in the antenna itself, then the signals may be made by cutting this out of circuit with a Morse key. In June 1905 the first stations embodying this system were built, and messages were sent over nine miles. Subsequently messages were sent twenty-seven miles and right across Denmark. Lately messages have been sent to North Shields (530 miles), with a mast only 100 ft. high. The chief advantage of Poulsen's system is the extreme accuracy of tuning, so that many messages in different tunes may be sent without interfering with one another. Consequent on this accuracy there is little likelihood of any atmospheric disturbances affecting the instruments.

Recent Wills.

MR. GEORGE HIGGINBOTTOM, Derby, formerly of Messrs. George & Edwin Higginbottom, manufacturing chemists, Salem Chemical-works, New Mills, who died on October 19, left estate of the gross value of 810*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*

MR. JOSEPH EDWARD RICHARDSON, chemist and druggist, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, who died on April 24 last, left estate valued at 938*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* gross to his daughter Emma Kathleen and his sons Francis Hearson and William Edward Henry Richardson.

SWISS DRUG AND CHEMICAL TRADE.—Pharmaceutical preparations and drugs to the value of 9,093,509*f.* (363,740*l.*) were imported into Switzerland during 1905, against 7,819,461*f.* (312,778*l.*) in the previous year. Chemicals for technical purposes valued at 31,452,637*f.* (1,254,105*l.*) were also imported. During the same period the exports increased, being 9,108,824*f.* (364,353*l.*), against 7,929,904*f.* (317,196*l.*) in the previous year.

Patent-law Reform.

MR. J. W. GORDON gave a paper before the Society of Arts on November 28 on "Patent-law Reform." Sir William H. Preece was in the chair. Mr. Gordon first traced the origin of the patent laws, and stated that all the patent laws of the world, numerous and various as they are, are directly or indirectly derived from the patent law of this country. The following section of the Statute of Monopolies (1623) was quoted as the kernel of early patent law. This section exempts from the general denunciation of all restraints upon trade such patents for new manufactures as are granted

For the term of fourteen years or under . . . of the sole working or making of any manner of new manufactures within this realm to the true and first inventors of such manufactures which others at the time of making such letters patents and grants shall not use, so as also they be not contrary to law nor mischievous to the State by raising prices of commodities at home or hurt of trade or generally inconvenient.

The process of obtaining a patent for an invention was tedious and costly, and it was not till the Patent Act, 1852, that the method was simplified and facilitated. The Patent Act, 1852, furnishes the high-water mark of English legislation on the subject of patents, but the opportunity was lost of completing the scheme of imperial registration. Mr. Gordon then referred to the failure of the 1883 and 1902 Acts in regard to the grant of compulsory licences and to the legal decisions that have altered the original intention of the Statute of Monopolies. Injunctions are granted even where a patentee has not suffered damage; it has also been held that a patentee can impose any conditions he likes on the sale of the patented article; and, finally, as recently as 1904 it has been definitely held that a patentee need not manufacture his goods in this country, although in common law monopolies are only good if they introduce a new manufacture into this country by which employment is increased and the general prosperity of the country contributed to. Mr. Gordon then dealt with the reforms that had been advocated, and held that compulsory licensing would have to be very carefully considered. It would not be just to compel the manufacture of electric nitrate of lime in this country when it is essential to the success of the process that water-power should be abundant.

The Chairman opened the discussion, and then Mr. Ivan Levinstein made a very effective speech on the decisions that are a travesty of the Statute of Monopolies. The recent deputation to the Board of Trade asked the Government to restore the law to the condition laid down in the Statute of Monopolies. A patentee should be called upon to work his invention in this country if he works it abroad and cannot satisfy the Board of Trade that his failure to make the article here is due to an unavoidable cause.—Sir Joseph Lawrence also referred to the deputation to the Board of Trade. Other countries revoke patents if the patentee does not work his invention in their country. A Bill has already been drafted and submitted to the Board of Trade, and, if it becomes law, will have a far-reaching effect on the trade of this country.

The discussion was then adjourned till January.

THE TURPENTINE TRUST.—A correspondent of the "New York Commercial" states that the Government proposes to investigate the turpentine "trust" in Savannah. This is supposed to be one of the subsidiary Standard Oil combines.

THE DRUG-STORES ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN has this week issued its appeal for more members at 5s. each. The circular embodies the arguments used by Mr. Huntrods in his presidential address reported in the *C. & D.*, November 10. That report was communicated to us by the Secretary, yet the circular says: "Do not attach too much importance to the statements made and accounts given in the various trade journals"!

THE "British Medical Journal," November 24, contained most of the therapeutics matter communicated at the annual meeting. Those most interesting to our readers are: "Drug Fallacies," by Dr. W. E. Dixon, M.D.; "The Action of Drugs on the Uterus," by Professor Arthur R. Cushny, M.D.; and "A Discussion on the Teaching of Materia Medica and Pharmacology," by Professors J. T. Halsey, Thomas McCrac, C. R. Marshall, J. B. Bradbury, and Robert B. Wild.

Produce Notes.

German Potash-prices.

On November 23 the German Potash Syndicate decided to increase the export prices of raw potash salts to the level of those ruling in July 1904, prior to the renewal of the combination. This practically means an advance of 2s. 6d. to 4s. per ton. All European countries, particularly England, France, Holland, and Belgium, will be affected by the advance. The question of making a similar augmentation in the exports to the U.S.A. has been postponed until January, so as to allow of a careful examination of the agreements existing with American producers.

Malaya Benzoin.

Early this year Professor W. R. Dunstan, of the Imperial Institute, examined a sample of benzoin sent by the Curator of the Selangor State Museum, Kuala Lumpur, and a report on the specimen has now been published in the "Agricultural Bulletin of the Straits and Federated Malay States" for August. It is stated that the product is derived from a species of *Styrax* which is fairly common in the neighbourhood of Kuala Lumpur, and that considerable quantities might be forthcoming if the value of the resin were sufficient to make its collection remunerative. The sample, which weighed 14 oz., consisted of a single ovoid lump of brown resin having the characteristic odour of benzoin. Chemical examination established the identity of the resin with benzoin, and showed that it most resembled the Palembang variety. It contained 1.61 per cent. of moisture, 0.41 per cent. of ash, and 91.48 per cent. of resin soluble in alcohol. Professor Dunstan comes to the conclusion that "material represented by the present sample could be used instead of Palembang benzoin for all purposes to which the latter is applied." The commercial value of this benzoin from the Federated Malay States would (says the report) be about the same as that of Palembang benzoin. Mr. H. N. Ridley, Director of the Botanic Gardens at Singapore, also furnishes a note on the above, adding that the plant is probably *Styrax Benzoin*, which is abundant in Kuala Lumpur, as in other parts of the peninsula. It is a large tree with bright green leaves backed with white, and panicles of very fragrant white flowers. As it often flowers when quite small, 12 to 15 ft. tall, it is well worthy of cultivation for its beauty and fragrance. Benzoin is known locally as "Kemeniyan," but is rarely collected in the peninsula. To obtain it, the bark, which has no odour of the incense, is cut with a parang or knife, and in about a fortnight the resin begins to exude.

Bismuth in 1905.

The report of the United States Geological Survey on the production of bismuth during 1905 states that an interesting feature has been the shipment of ore from a new deposit in California, the resumption of mining on the famous Ballard property in Colorado, and the reduction in the combination's price of the metal in London from 10s. to 5s. per lb. More attention has also been given to the development of the deposits in Saxony, the most important in the world, as well as to those in Austria, Bolivia, and Australia. Little progress is shown in the consumption of bismuth, and only when an extraordinary demand arises, as during the Russo-Japanese war, does the trade awaken to the possibilities of expansion. In the United States the consumption of metallic bismuth in 1905 was between 175,000 lb. and 200,000 lb.; most of this was imported free of duty. It is a fact worth noting that the import-trade has grown over 50 per cent. in the last ten years, while the bismuth-mining industry in the U.S.A. has shown comparatively little progress. This is not because there is a scarcity of bismuth-bearing deposits in the United States, as they have been found in Colorado, California, Nevada, Arizona, and Utah, but it is rather the inadequate methods of smelting the metal. The refined bismuth imported from Great Britain frequently analyses over 96 per cent. in purity. Mining for bismuth in the U.S. is at present centred in Leadville, Col., where the newly incorporated Ballard Consolidating Mining and Milling Co. resumed shipments on June 1, 1905, from properties that have heretofore been owned and leased by individuals. The new deposit in California, which early in the year shipped 20 or 30 tons of ore, is situated fifty-five miles east of Banning. During 1905 the marketed production of bismuth ore in the U.S.A. amounted to 24,405 lb., containing approximately 2,288 lb. of metal, valued at \$4,137. The sales in 1904 were 5,184 lb. of ore, valued at \$314, showing a large increase in 1905.

Rubber in Pemba.

The rubber forests of Pemba, situated in the north of the island, promise a record yield this year, according to the "Zanzibar Gazette." The Landolphia vines of Pemba are larger than those on the mainland, especially those found in the hills, and the abundant rainfalls have no doubt contri-

buted to increase their vigour. The forests are worked by Wasemba, and the present successful results are due principally to the efforts of Mr. Farre, Assistant Collector of Pemba, who has reorganised the system of collecting.

Queensland Arrowroot.

According to Mr. J. C. Brunnick, the agricultural chemist to the Queensland Government, the production of arrowroot is an industry capable of considerable expansion in Queensland, but little variation occurs in the area devoted to its cultivation year by year. Most of the tubers raised in 1903 were converted into commercial arrowroot, only about 500 tons being utilised otherwise. In 1904, 437 acres was planted with arrowroot (against 363 acres in 1903) and produced 4,094 tons, against a yield of 4,735 tons the year before. The bulk of the crop was raised in the Moreton district, on the rich lands forming the valleys of the Logan, Pimpama, and Nerang Rivers. The yield per acre was, however, far from satisfactory, only 9.37 tons of tubers being obtained. Passing over 1902, the year of extreme drought, this was the lowest return obtained for seven years, except in 1901, when practically the same quantity was obtained, and, despite the larger areas cultivated, resulted in 641 tons less being obtained than in 1903. The industry of preparing the arrowroot for market gives employment to a limited number of hands only; there were twenty-nine persons thus engaged during 1904. Last year there was 740,715 lb. of arrowroot obtained from 3,601 tons of tubers, or a little over 200 lb. per ton. Practically all the export trade is with other Australian States.

Preparing Dragon's-blood.

At the exhibition which was held in Singapore in August last (see *C. & D.*, September 22, p. 475) a Malay exhibited a complete series of articles showing the method of preparing dragon's-blood. Mr. H. N. Ridley, Curator of the Botanic Gardens, fully describes (in the "Straits Bulletin") the method of preparation as told him by the native. The exhibit included a living plant, a portion of a stem and infrutescence of the rattan, which proved to be *Damonorops propinquus*, Griff., and a number of fruits of the same plant. With these were a quantity of cockleshells and a small bottle-shaped basket of strips of pandan-leaves suspended by a string from a tripod of bamboo sticks. The native explained that the dry fruits are placed in the basket with some of the shells, the basket then being shaken over a cloth as it hangs from the bamboo sticks. The resin on the skin of the fruit is knocked off by the shells and falls as a fine powder through the interstices of the basket on to the cloth. It is then pounded fine, and when made into cakes is put in a cloth and steeped in warm water. The cloth is afterwards squeezed until the dragon's-blood makes the firm, hard block which is exported.

Montserrat Products.

In a recent report of the Colonial Office on the agricultural industries of Montserrat it is stated the lime-juice industry is now of great importance and likely to expand. It will be remembered that in 1899 the plantations were destroyed by a hurricane, but since then they have been fully restored, so that the export of lime-juice and limes has again assumed important dimensions. Hand-pressed and distilled lime oils and bay-leaf oil were at one time exported in appreciable quantities, but little is now prepared. The preparation of bay-leaf oil is also carried on, but in a crude and unorganised manner. It seems possible, says Dr. Francis Watts, who writes the report, that this industry could be put on a better footing both as regards the growing of the leaves and the distillation of the oil, and with that object in view he wishes to have a still large enough to conduct distillations on a small commercial scale. He reports there has been much correspondence concerning lemongrass oil, but lack of precise information and inability to prepare samples on a commercial scale have prevented any tangible results. Perhaps it is as well, as there is every likelihood of over-production in other parts of the world. Papain, which Dr. Watts personally introduced many years ago, is an important item in the list of exports. In times of stress the industry has enabled the peasants to earn small sums of money, which in the aggregate have been considerable, but operations have now been suspended, owing, it is stated, to the flooding of the market with large supplies from the East. The people have acquired a considerable degree of skill in collecting the drug, and an abundant supply exists. Dr. Watts therefore suggests that users or handlers of the drug should be communicated with for the purpose of consolidating and restoring the industry to Montserrat.

MEXICAN VANILLA.—The exports of vanilla from Mexico during the fiscal year 1905-6 amounted in value to 415,739., against 228,567., for the corresponding period of 1904-5—an increase of 187,712.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., November 29.

FEW features of interest have transpired in the drug and chemical markets this week, although there is a steady tone in trade generally. The situation in camphor is becoming more critical daily owing to the scarcity of crude. Japanese and German refined has been advanced, and practically all the refiners are out of the market for delivery next year. Salicylates have at last moved upwards. Foreign tartaric acid is $\frac{1}{2}$ d. dearer, and cream of tartar has further advanced. Oxalic acid, too, is dearer. Ammonia sulphate is easier. Among drugs and oils, jalap and gamboge are tending easier, and lower prices are quoted for Norwegian cod-liver oil. Cardamoms are scarce and dearer. Menthol has shown more activity at a slight advance. H.G.H. peppermint oil is $\frac{3}{4}$ d. lower, but in improved demand, while tin oil is neglected. Changes in seed-oils include easier prices for rape, cottonseed, palm, and Ceylon coco-nut oils. The following table gives the more important alterations of the week:

| Higher | Firmer | Easier | Lower |
|----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Camphor | Cardamoms | Ammonia sulphate | Ginger (Jap.) |
| Gelsemium-root | Citronella oil | Cinnamon | Pepper |
| Oxalic acid | Copperas | Coconut oil (Ceylon) | Peppermint oil (H.G.H.) |
| Salicylates | Cream of tartar | Cod-liver oil | |
| | Menthol | Gamboge | |
| | Pot. pruss. | Palm oil | |
| | Quinine | Rape oil | |
| | Tartaric acid (foreign) | | |

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, November 29:—Refined camphor has been advanced to 1,000m. per 100 kilos., and menthol is firmer at 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. per kilo.

SMYRNA, November 28:—Sellers expect a further advance in the opium market and are not anxious for business. There are buyers at from 9s. $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 10s. per lb. for manufacturing qualities as to strength, and nothing is available at less.

SMYRNA, November 29:—The opium market is excited. Dealers are now "all buyers" and trying to secure opium at between 9s. $\frac{6}{8}$ d. to 10s. for manufacturing qualities. Sellers are tenacious, however, and a serious advance is expected.

NEW YORK, November 29:—Business in drugs is fair. Opium is firm at \$3.25 per lb. for druggists' in case lots. Quinine is firm and active on the basis of 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per oz. Jalap is easier at 20c. per lb., as some shipments have been allowed to pass the Customs. Hydrastis (golden seal) is dull of sale at \$1.55 per lb. American refined camphor has advanced a further 3c. per lb., to \$1.15 in barrels. Peppermint oil is active at a decline of 5c., to-day's quotation for bulk being \$2.50 per lb. Menthol is dull and easier at \$2.50 per lb., a reduction of 5c.

Arrivals.

Among the arrivals of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from November 21 to 28 inclusive are the following: Acetic acid, (@ Fredrikstad) 233 pkgs., (@ Rotterdam) 12; acetone (@ Amsterdam), 30 cks.; albumen, (@ St. Petersburg) 39 cs., (@ New York) 15; aloes (@ New York), 50 cs.; annatto (@ Amsterdam), 57; antimony

ore, (@ Melbourne) 298, (@ Havre) 79; arrowroot, (@ St. Vincent) 1,122, (@ Barbados) 76; arsenic (@ Melbourne), 254; bismuth ore (@ Sydney), 6 cks.; bleaching-powder (@ Cologne), 2,800 cs.; bromine (@ Hamburg), 136 cs.; camphor oil, (@ Havre) 10, (@ Hamburg) 28 pkgs.; cascara sagrada (@ New York), 652 bgs.; castor oil (@ Antwerp), 55; chamomiles (@ Ghent), 49; chaulmoogra oil (@ Calcutta), 20; chloral hydrate (@ Hamburg), 8 cs.; cinchona, (@ Havre) 10, (@ Colombo) 115; citrate of lime (@ Montserrat), 40 cks.; cloves (@ Hamburg), 900; cochineal, 47; cod-liver oil, (@ Aalesund) 245, (@ Bergen) 65; coriander-seed (@ Casablanca), 305 bgs.; drugs, (@ Hamburg) 15, (@ Dieppe) 22; essential oils (@ Hamburg) 11, (@ New York) 118 cs., (@ Messina) 13; eucalyptus oil, (@ Brisbane) 102, (@ Hamburg) 32, (@ Melbourne) 24 cs.; gentian (@ Santander), 35; gum Senegal (@ Bordeaux), 203 bgs.; gum, unenumerated, (@ Saffi) 80 serons, 8 sks., (@ Bushire) 2,757 bgs., 452 cs.; herbs (@ Boston), 17; honey, (@ Alexandria) 20 cs., (@ Havre) 27; ipecacuanha (@ Havre), 12; jalap (@ Hamburg), 11; juniper berries (@ Leghorn), 32; kola, (@ W.C. Africa) 20, (@ St. Lucia) 1, (@ New York) 25; lemon-juice, conc. (@ Messina), 15 pps.; lime-juice, (@ Dominica) 340 pkgs., (@ Montserrat) 241 pkgs.; lime-oil (@ Dominica), 24; opium, (@ Smyrna) 20 cs., (@ Constantinople) 73 cs., (@ Bushire) 36; potash chlorate, (@ Gothenburg) 20, (@ Antwerp) 20; quinine (@ Amsterdam), 10 cs.; roots, barks, etc., (@ Antwerp) 10, (@ New York) 266; saffron (@ Malaga), 1; salicylic acid (@ Hamburg), 20; saltpetre (@ Antwerp), 200; sandarac (@ Mogador), 66; sarsaparilla (@ Havre), 10; seedlac (@ Madras), 12; senna, (@ Alexandria) 105, (@ Suez) 31; soda bichromate (@ Antwerp), 11; spermaceti (@ Valparaiso), 30 cs.; squill (@ Trieste), 8; tamarinds (@ Calcutta), 150; tartar (@ Barcelona), 102; wax, bees', (@ Calcutta) 11, (@ Barcelona) 19, (@ W.C. Africa) 50.

Heavy Chemicals.

The general demand in the heavy-chemical market is good, both as regards new business and deliveries against existing contracts. There is a greater disposition to cover forward requirements by those buyers who have been hanging back, and fair orders have been booked during the past week at full prices. With the costs of manufacturing most products on the increase, together with the fact of scarcity of supply, values in all directions are on the firm side, and tend rather towards advancement than otherwise.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Bleaching-powder especially is in strong demand, and rather higher figures are being asked in some quarters. For prompt delivery it is somewhat scarce. Other main products, as caustic soda, ammonia alkali, and soda crystals are all in good demand and steady.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is at present on the quiet side, and at some parts quotations are nominally a shade lower. As regards forward, however, makers are very firm in holding out for advanced figures, and very little business of moment is being done in this direction. Present nearest figures: Beckton, 12l. 10s. to 12l. 11s. 3d.; January to June delivery, 12l. 15s.; Beckton terms, 12l. 7s. 9d. to 12l. 5s.; London, 12l. 5s.; Leith, 12l. 6s. 3d. to 12l. 7s. 6d.; and Hull, 12l. 2s. 6d. to 12l. 3s. 9d.

TIN-PRODUCTS, owing to the continued firmness of the metal, maintain a strong tone. Chloride of tin (crystals), 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. Oxide of tin, specially light and purest white quality, 195l. to 197l. 10s. per ton, in accordance with quantity, etc.

SULPHOCYANIDES are still quiet, although perhaps in slightly better demand than of late. Prices are unchanged. Potassium 7d. to 7½d. per lb., ammonium, 95 per cent., 6½d. to 6¾d., and barium, 95 per cent., 3¼d. to 3½d. per lb.

GREEN COPPERS are moving more freely, and prices are on the firm side. Best Lancashire makes 37s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b., Liverpool, and Welsh 12s. to 14s. per ton in bulk free on rails.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, November 27.

Business in general is very quiet, although in drugs there is a fair amount of activity.

AGAR-AGAR is firm at 315m. per 100 kilos.

ANTIMONY is quiet at 140m. to 135m. per 100 kilos.

BALSAM PERU is very firm at 11½m. per kilo.

CAMPHOR.—Refined is firm and in good demand; makers as well as second-hands quote 950m. per 100 kilos. (Since advanced to 1,000m.).

CASCARA SAGRADA is steady but quiet at 90m.

CITRIC ACID is firm; spot is quoted 340m. and 1907 delivery at 320m. per 100 kilos.

CALABAR BEANS show an improving demand at 55m.

ERGOT continues firm at 260m.

ELEMI for forward delivery is lower at 120m. per 100 kilos.

JALAP is scarce at 90m. per 100 kilos.

IPECACUANHA shows an improving demand. Rio is quoted 17½m. to 18m. and Cartagena 17m. per kilo.

LYCOPodium is steady at 460m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL is quoted 18m. to 18½m. per 100 kilos.

SUGAR OF MILK.—Prime is quoted 110m. per 100 kilos.

OILS (FIXED).—Castor is very scarce at 70m. per 100 kilos. for first-pressing in barrels. Cod-liver is unchanged at 75m. per barrel; Chinese wood is firm at 67m. per 100 kilos., and palmkernel is lower at 68m. per 100 kilos.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Camphor is very firm and strong at 200m. per 100 kilos. Cassia remains very scarce. Star anise is firmer at 12½m. per kilo. Peppermint (H.G.H.) on the spot is 14m. per lb., and Japanese is 13½m. per kilo.

Amsterdam Quinine.

At to-day's auctions of quinine at Amsterdam 1,417½ kilos. of Ed. II. were offered, of which 992½ kilos. were sold at an average price of fl. 11.75, against fl. 11.25 paid at the previous auction. The next auction will take place on December 28.

ACID, CITRIC, is unaltered at from 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8d. for English and 1s. 7d. for foreign.

ACID, OXALIC, is extremely scarce, and dearer at from 4d. to 4½d. per lb. from second-hands, and 3½d. to 3¾d. for next year.

ACID, TARTARIC.—Foreign has been advanced ¼d. to 11¼d., and English is unchanged at 11½d.

ALOES.—The exports of aloes from Cape Colony during September amounted to 39,354 lb. (233l.) against 30,545 lb. (212l.) in September 1905 and 57,323 lb. in August 1906. Fifty cases Curaçao have arrived from New York this week.

ARECA.—Fair Ceylon are offered at 30s. per cwt.

ARROWROOT was not auctioned. Privately, sales include 80 barrels St. Vincent at 2¾d., and fine manufacturing at 3¾d. per lb.

ASAFETIDA.—Several shipments from the Persian Gulf are on the way.

BENZOIN.—Since the auctions moderate sales of Sumatra are reported, including fair seconds at 7l. to 7l. 2s. 6d., and ordinary at 5l. The arrivals include 80 cases Palembang.

BROMIDES.—A rumour of an advance on the part of the German makers proves to be unfounded. There is still a seller of German or American potassium bromide, guaranteed B.P. at 7½d. per lb. in not less than five-ten quantities, ex wharf London, and business has been done at this price.

CAMPHOR.—The situation in this article is becoming more critical day by day, there being very little crude offered. Some business has been done in Chinese at 370s. spot and to arrive for October-November shipment, and there are now buyers at 375s. per cwt. Sellers of Japanese refined ask 4s. 8d. for 1-oz. tablets, and English refined is quoted at 4s. 6d. in bells for limited quantities to regular consumers. To-day the German refiners have advanced the price of bells to 4s. 6½d., c.i.f. terms.

A report received from Formosa sums up the situation as follows: "The production of camphor has been steadily decreasing during the past few years. All the trees in the district which are under Japanese supervision have been cut down, and it is now necessary to cross the frontier, and to penetrate into districts peopled by savages, before finding camphor trees. The great hopes based on the distillation of camphor-leaves has not been realised, although efforts are still being made. The leaves cannot be picked until trees are from four to five years old, and the trees are not cut down until they are forty or fifty years old. During recent years the Government have had more than a million camphor-trees planted by the natives, and have provided the shoots (young trees) and given the ground on lease, reserving only the right of inspection. Of these trees it is said 70 per cent. have been destroyed by fire, owing to carelessness and incendiarism.

CARDAMOMS.—Owing to the fact that practically no new supplies are now coming forward from Ceylon, there has been an unusually good demand from second hands this week. Seeds have been sold up to 2s. 2d., but 2s. 3d. is now asked.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Quiet at 40s. per cwt., spot or c.i.f., for one-year-old bark. Advices from New York indicate that, although the market is quiet, the position of the article is such that higher prices are bound to rule when once the weak holders have been cleared and any demand sets in. This may be early in the New Year.

CASTORUM.—The annual auctions of the Hudson Bay Co. will be held on Wednesday, December 12, when the offerings will comprise about 1,500 lb., and at the conclusion of their sale 450 lb. will be offered by Messrs. S. Figgis & Co.

CHAMOMILES.—The demand has somewhat improved, and

recent prices are maintained at from 120s. to 130s. per cwt., spot.

CINCHONA.—The stock in first hands at Amsterdam on November 22 consisted of 5,857 packages Government and 14,810 packages private bark, this quantity including 8,735 packages to be offered at auction on December 13.

CINNAMON.—The usual quarterly public sales were held last Monday. Of the 943 bales offered, only 288 found buyers; the demand being slow, but holders firm. Prices were therefore steady, and it was only occasionally that a concession of a halfpenny per lb. was given, while on the other hand in a few instances sellers obtained an advance of the same amount. Worked cinnamon sold at 1s. to 1s. 5d. per lb. for fine to superior firsts, at 11d. to 1s. 3d. for good to fine seconds, at 9d. to 1s. 1d. for good to fine thirds, and at 8½d. to 9d. for good fourths. Unworked realised 9d. to 10d. for ordinary to good firsts, 9d. for seconds, 8d. for thirds, and 7d. to 7½d. for fourths. Of 655 packages *Chips*, etc., about 350 sold at 3d. per lb. for good bold, at 2½d. for ordinary chips, at 8½d. for fine clippings, and at 5½d. to 6d. for ordinary quillings.

COPPER SULPHATE.—The price in Liverpool is now 31l. per ton, and on the spot the quotation is nominal at 31l. 10s.

COPPERAS is very scarce, nothing now being obtainable under 45s. per ton.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—A further 6d. per cwt. advance is now asked for all grades: 95-per-cent. powder is 80s. 6d., 98-per-cent. 83s., and 99 to 100 per cent. 84s. per cwt.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Fine reboiled lump, of which there is little to be had, is now held for 11l. Seedy lump has been selling rather more freely at 6l. 10s. A fair quantity of *Reed* of good quality has arrived.

ERGOT.—Quotations and reports from the Continent vary considerably. Hamburg quotes 1s. 2½d. c.i.f., and a direct offer of new from Russia is 1s. 3½d. c.i.f., which is prohibitive; spot is worth 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.

GAMBIER.—Small sales of good cubes have been made at 29s. 6d. per cwt.

GAMBOGE.—Small sales of fair Siam pipe part drossy have been made at 16l. 10s. per cwt. Seven cases of good Siam pipe have arrived.

GENTIAN remains firm at from 18s. to 20s., f.o.b., and on the spot there are sellers at 19s. to 20s.

GUM ARABIC.—Soudan sorts are steady, with small sales of fair half-hard sorts at 26s. to 26s. 6d. per cwt.

IPCACUANHA.—Quiet. Further sales of East Indian ex auction have been made at 7s. 11d. per lb. Rio is held at from 8s. to 8s. 2d., but one first-hand holder still asks 8s. 6d. Minas is quoted 7s. 11d. Eleven packages Cartagena and two of Minas have arrived.

JALAP.—There is a fair inquiry, and several sales are reported; holders of good testing root ask 7d. per lb. upwards.

MENTHOL is firmer with sales of Kobayashi on the spot at from 7s. 10½d. to 8s., but 8s. 3d. is asked at the close. For January-March shipment from 7s. 9d. to 8s., c.i.f., has been paid, but at the close there are buyers at 8s. 1½d. c.i.f.

MUSK.—Tonquin blue-skin pod continues very scarce. Holders of a small lot recently arrived ask 75s. Third-pile blue-skin sold at 55s., and fair Russian Cabardine at 18s. 6d. per oz.

OIL, ANISEED, STAR, is firm, with spot sales at from 5s. 7½d. to 5s. 8d., and for shipment 5s. 6d., c.i.f., is quoted.

OIL, CASTOR, is firm. Hull make of second pressing is quoted 33l. 15s. for December; firsts for January delivery is 33l. 15s., and February 32l. 15s. per ton; seconds 1l. per ton less, ex wharf London. In Liverpool good seconds Calcutta is firmly held at 4d. per lb., but little business is passing. First pressure French still meets with steady sale at 3½d. on the spot and for shipment.

OIL, CITRONELLA.—Ceylon in drums is now quoted 1s. 11d. spot, an advance of 1d., and for shipment 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d., c.i.f., has been paid. Higher prices are expected.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Quiet at from 73s. to 75s. per barrel, c.i.f., according to brand, for non-freezing Norwegian oil. Our Bergen correspondent writes on November 26 that the tendency of the market is still a falling one, and finest non-

congealing Lofoten cod-liver oil cannot be quoted above 67s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 14,902 barrels, against 13,437 barrels at the same date of last year.

OIL, LEMONGRASS.—Good Cochin is quoted at from 4½d. to 5d. per oz. spot.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—A fair business has been done in American H.G.H. at 13s. 9d., a decline of 3d., but Wayne County in tins is neglected at from 10s. to 11s., according to brand. Japanese has been in more inquiry, spot being offered at 6s., as against 5s. 10½d. last week.

OILS, FIXED.—Lagos *Palm* oil has declined 6d. to 34s. per cwt., and Ceylon *Coconut* oil is now 1s. cheaper at 39s. spot, but French *Cochin*, on the other hand, is firm at 43s. *Linsced* is about unaltered on the week, to-day's quotations closing at 21s. 7½d. in pipes, and 21s. 9d. in barrels. *Rape* oil is 6d. per cwt. cheaper, crude on the spot offering at 32s. and refined at 35s. 9d. *Cotton seed* is easier. *Turpentine* is quoted 49s. to 49s. 3d. for American, on the spot, and Russian *Petroleum* is offered at 5½d. to 5¾d., American at 6½d. to 6¾d., and water white 7½d. to 7¾d. per gal.

OLIBANUM.—Good and fine drop is almost unobtainable; a small parcel has been sold at 58s. for good pale, and ordinary to fair garblings have realised 12s. to 20s., and fair siftings 14s. per cwt.

OPIMUM.—Our Smyrna correspondents write as follows:—

SMYRNA, November 16.—The sales this week amount to 156, including 113 cases extra selected Karahissar for U.S.A., 30 cases usual run t.q., six cases t.q. for England, and six cases for Interior account. The weather has suddenly turned very cold, without rain, and the hope that part of the autumn sowings would have been saved this month has not been realised. Many dealers from the Interior have written or telegraphed to stop sales, and buyers here are doing their best to secure what they can to fulfil their engagements. We are afraid that in a week or two our quotations will be much higher.

SMYRNA, November 17.—The weather is still unfavourable, and the autumn sowings, which yield the best returns, are thus delayed. The heavy export demand continues, and this, taken with the schemes of native speculators, has induced the rise anticipated in our former reports. It seems probable that prices have not yet reached their highest. The sales amount to 155 cases, including 41 cases Karahissar at the equivalent of from 8s. 9d. to 9s. 1d., 113 cases choice Karahissar at from 9s. 4d. to 9s. 5d., and one case choice Yerli at 11s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f. European ports. Included in the above were 24 cases for speculators. The market closes very firm with a higher tendency. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 2,930 cases, against 1,271 cases at the same time last year.

POTASH PRUSSIAN is very scarce at from 6¾d. to 7d. for foreign yellow.

QUININE.—Although the nominal quotation for German sulphate from secondhands is 7¾d., it would be difficult to find sellers at this figure, it being the opinion that the present low price of quinine is not justifiable, and dealers are indifferent as to selling at prices which would show a loss. Little or no actual business has, therefore, been done speculatively. At the close the market is firmer, business having been done at 7½d. spot, 8¼d. for March, and 8¾d. for January.

The exports of "quinine, quinine salts, and combinations" from Germany during the seven months ending September amounted to 87,400 kilos., valued at 2,797,000m.

RHUBARB is firm, there being only an indifferent supply of most descriptions, with the exception of rough round High-dried. Good flat High-dried is held for 1s. 4d.

SALICYLATES.—The makers have advanced the prices by 1d. per lb., and now quote as follows:

| | Small Lots | 2 cwt. over 6 months | 10 cwt. over 6 months |
|------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Salicylic acid powder ... | s. d. 1 2 | s. d. 1 1 | s. d. 1 0 |
| " " crystals ... | 1 4½ | 1 3½ | 1 2½ |
| " " physiol. pure ... | 3 3½ | 2 11½ | 2 7½ |
| Salicylate of soda powder... | 1 6 | 1 5 | 1 4 |
| " " crystals | 1 7½ | 1 6½ | 1 5½ |
| " " physiol. pure ... | 2 9½ | 2 5½ | 2 1½ |

The above prices are net cash for contracts in original cases

and kegs as imported. The above advance is not at all surprising, as the makers are well sold ahead and higher prices have to be paid for raw materials in Germany, added to which wages in the chemical industry have shown a distinct tendency to rise.

SAFFRON is firm but unchanged, with sellers of best Valencia at 29s. 6d. per lb. net.

SARSAPARILLA.—The market is being only poorly supplied, the arrivals comprising three bales of native, but no grey Jamaica. Six bales of Lima are expected shortly, and of Mexican twenty-five bales have arrived. Second-hand holders ask 2s. 4d. for grey and 1s. 8d. for Honduras.

SHELLAC.—Quiet with small sales on the spot on the basis of 214s. to 215s. per cwt. for fair TN orange. The value of fine Orange marks range from 235s. to 245s.; A.C. Garnet is quoted at 210s.; and G.A.T. at 195s. Buttons have been in fair demand, including good at 195s. Futures have been dull with small sales of January at 212s.

SOY is quoted at 1s. 7d. per gal., duty paid, for good thick, at which sales have been made.

SPICES.—At auction, Jamaica *Ginger* was quiet, a few barrels low middling selling at 65s. Japan was lower, 380 bags selling without reserve at 22s. to 22s. 6d. for small limed, and of Cochin 442 bags offered of which 160 bags sold, including wormy washed rough at 26s. to 26s. 6d., and ordinary Calicut rough mixed at 28s. Fair Singapore *Pepper* was bought in at 5½d. per lb., 600 bags Saigon offered and sold without reserve at 4¾d. to 4¾d. for fair, being cheaper; to arrive, January-March shipment has been sold at 4½d. c.i.f. *White pepper* at auction was lower; fair Singapore realising 6¾d., and of 275 bags Sarawak 50 sold at 6½d. for good fair, and a small lot of good Muntok sold at 7½d. per lb. Privately, spot Singapore is quoted 6½d., and for arrival sales of December-January and January-March have been made at 6½d., c.i.f. d/w. At auction, fair *Pimento* was bought in at 2¾d. per lb. *Cassia lignea* was steady, 40 cases of fair but false-packed selling without reserve at 35s., and 140 bags broken Japan *Cassia* were bought in at 22s. per cwt. *Nutmegs* and *Mace* were quiet. Fifty bales Zanzibar *Cloves* were bought in at 7½d., fine Penang in cases were bought in at 1s. 5d., and a few fair unpicked Penang sold at 10d. Privately, during the last few days the delivery-market has been active at dearer prices, the speculation being partly based on poor crop reports. The sales comprise October-December delivery at 7½d. to 7¾d.; January-March at 7¾d. to 7¾d.; March-May at 7½d. to 7¾d.; for arrival October-December shipment has been sold at 6½d.; and January-March at 6½d. c.i.f. d/w.

TURMERIC.—Sales of several hundred bags Cochin split-bulbs have been made at 9s. Madras finger is steady at from 27s. 6d. to 30s. and Bengal at 20s. on the spot.

WAX, VEGETABLE.—Sales have been made on the spot at 56s. 6d. to 57s. per cwt.



A Veteran Chemist.

The above sketch appeared in a recent issue of the "Southampton Observer." It is No. 1 of a series of pictorial representations of "People whom Everyone Knows." Pharmacists will recognise the veteran Mr. R. Chipperfield, who recently contributed his autobiography to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Saturday, December 1.

Inter-Pharmacy Football League. Matches: Metro's v. London at Gorrington Park. Westminster v. Square.

Monday, December 3.

Dewsbury Chemists' Association, Church House, at 8.45 p.m. Ordinary meeting.

Society of Chemical Industry, London section. Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 p.m. Mr. H. W. Rowell, "The Direct Estimation of Antimony"; Mr. M. Wynter Blyth, "Bacterial Method of Investigating Disinfectants," and Dr. J. Gordon Parker and Mr. H. Garner Bennett, "The Detannisation of Solutions in the Analysis of Tanning Materials."

Tuesday, December 4.

Metropolitan College of Chemistry and Pharmacy, 160 and 162 Kennington Park Road, London, S.E., at 8 p.m. Lecture, with lantern-illustrations, on "American Pharmacy," by Mr. William Mair, F.C.S.

Leicester Chemists' Association, Winn's Café, Market Place, at 8.45 p.m. Lantern lecture by Mr. O. T. Elliott on "Serums and their Benefits to Mankind."

Midland Pharmaceutical Association, Grand Hotel, Birmingham, at 8 p.m. Paper by Mr. C. E. Dallow on "French Pharmacy."

Wednesday, December 5.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 11 a.m. Council-meeting.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 3 p.m. Council-meeting.

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., at 8 p.m. Colonel Sir Charles M. Watson on "The Metric System."

Stockport Chemists' Association, County Restaurant, at 9 p.m. Ordinary meeting.

Guildford Chemists' Association, Angel Hotel, at 8 p.m. Ordinary meeting.

Glasgow Optical Society, Blythswood Hotel, 320 Argyle Street, at 8 p.m. Mr. A. Cowan on "The Ethics of Optologists."

School of Pharmacy Students' Association of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 8 p.m. Mr. William Mair will give a lantern-lecture on "American Pharmacy."

Thursday, December 6.

Liverpool Chemists' Association, Royal Institution, at 8 p.m. Mr. G. W. Marris on "Some Adulterated Drugs."

Leeds Chemists' Association, Grand Central Hotel, at 8.45 p.m. Mr. G. Claridge Druce on "How Plants Spread."

Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association, 156 King Street, at 8 p.m. Ordinary meeting.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., at 8.30 p.m. The following papers will be communicated: "The Liquid Volume of a Dissolved Substance," by Dr. J. S. Lumsden; "Some Derivatives of Benzophenone. Synthesis of Substances Occurring in Coco-bark," preliminary notice, by Dr. W. H. Perkin, jun., and Mr. R. Robinson; "A Synthesis of Terebic, Terpenylic, and Homoterpenylic Acids," by Mr. J. L. Simonsen.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W., at 9 p.m. Mr. D. J. Williams, F.C.S., on "Crystals and some of their Properties."

Friday, December 7.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association, 36 York Place, at 9.15 p.m. Social evening and photographic exhibition.

Saturday, December 8.

Inter-Pharmacy Football League. Matches: London v. Muter's at Wormholt Farm. Westminster v. Metro's.

MR. R. A. ROBINSON, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, has accepted the invitation of the Newcastle Chemists' Association for the dinner on December 12.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Derby Chemists' Association has been postponed until January 9, 1907. At the next meeting of the Association on December 10 Mr. S. Taylor will read a paper, "Pharmacists and the Pharmacopoeia."

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Glasgow School of Pharmacy will be held in the Alexandra Hotel, Bath Street, Glasgow, on Friday, December 14, at 8 p.m., Mr. W. L. Currie in the chair. Tickets (4s. each) may be had from any member of the committee, or from Mr. P. Fenton, Secretary, 180 West Regent Street.

Belladonna Assay.

By M. J. PERRY.

Analyst to the Australian Drug Co., Ltd., Sydney.

THE official method of estimating the alkaloidal content of belladonna as described under *Extractum Belladonnae Liquidum*, B.P., p. 103, has been the subject of much comment and criticism. In regard to time, it leaves much to be desired. The process which I employ, and which is here described, can be completed in less than one quarter of the time taken by the B.P. process; and it has also been compared with the U.S.P. method, with the result that it works out easier and quicker than both:

To 15 c.c. of fluid extract of belladonna add 3 c.c. of dilute hydrochloric acid and make up to 75 c.c. with water; shake well and filter off 50 c.c. The filtrate will generally be very much clearer if the mixture be allowed to stand for fifteen minutes before filtering. Place 50 c.c. of Wagner's reagent in a suitable beaker and add the filtrate slowly, with constant stirring, and set aside for a few moments to allow complete precipitation. Collect the precipitate on a filter-paper having a diameter of about 1 decimetre. Remove any precipitate that may adhere to the beaker by means of a glass rod thrust through a piece of rubber tubing; wash on to the filter with water containing a little Wagner's reagent and allow to drain well.

Attach a small piece of I.R. tubing to the neck of the funnel and close the end with a clip. Warm 30 c.c. of sulphurous acid, B.P., to about 60° C., pour on the filter-paper, and allow to remain till cold or until the precipitate is dissolved. Remove the clip and collect the filtrate, returning it once or twice to the filter. Wash the filter with a warm mixture of 1 c.c. of sulphurous acid and 9 c.c. of water, and continue till the washings give no reaction with Wagner's reagent in excess.

Place the filtrate and washings (which may be evaporated to smaller volume if too bulky) in a separator; make alkaline with ammonia, extract with chloroform, evaporate at a low temperature, and titrate as in the B.P. process.

In assaying the tincture the alcohol must first be evaporated off. If care be taken to leave no alkaloid in the filter-paper, this process gives the same results as the British Pharmacopœia method.

The Balsams.

With some Observations on their Constituent in relation to their Use as Urethral Antiseptics.

By RICH. WEISS, Ph.D., F.C.S.

BALSAMS themselves belong to the large class of excretory products of plants, called oleo-resins, which are exuded normally, or in some cases abnormally as the result of disease, in the plant metabolism. They contain essential oils, resin acid, and resin esters, either in solution or in the form of an emulsion; their consistency may therefore be thin or viscid, and in most cases they possess a strongly characteristic odour. Both resins and balsams are liable to great oxidation-changes, not only within the plant but also after collection, the changes involving variation in colour, density, and composition; and for this reason research upon them is attended with considerable difficulty. The usual physical methods of examination include the determination of the acid, ester, and saponification numbers, while solubility, melting-point, specific gravity, ash, and moisture are also taken into account.

From early times the balsams, oleo-resins, and certain essential oils have been universally used as urethral antiseptics in the internal treatment of gonorrhœa. Their action in this respect, as far as it is known, is chiefly local. After the administration of most so-called "balsams" resin acids appear in the urine, and these can be precipitated by the addition of a few drops of hydrochloric acid. We know further, through the work of Schmiedeberg in 1879, that ingestion of members of the camphor and balsam groups is followed by the appearance of paired glycuronic acids in the urine. These acids, however, represent only a small part, and their derivatives are known to be terpenols formed from terpenes by oxidation or hydration. Another part is represented by the formation of phenols, which, like resorcin, are able to exercise a reducing action. In like manner santalol, the chief constituent of sandalwood oil, is not for

the most part excreted in the urine as such. From the santalol double ring one ring is probably split off, and there appears in the urine a derivative of a simple terpenol (i.e., a paired terpenol-carbonic acid). It does not appear very probable that the action of the glycuronic acids is material, and most authorities are agreed that the resin acids in the urine are the true active principle, but not one of the observers has adduced any proof for the statement. Vieth's experiments, however, show that it is most probable that the antigonorrhœic effect is caused by the resinic acids and the other products into which the balsams are converted, especially the phenol and terpene-alcoholic substances. The balsam group (therapeutically considered) includes the varieties of copaiba, oil of sandalwood, extracts of cubebs, kava, and pichi, oils of cedarwood, juniper, and turpentine, buchu, and matico. Of these, with the single exception of sandalwood oil, copaiba is certainly the most efficacious, and were it not for the unpleasant secondary effects attendant on its use, such as back-ache and skin-eruptions, it would not have been ousted to so great an extent by sandalwood oil. The secondary effects play a considerable rôle in the employment of balsams, and upon this question much light has been thrown by Vieth's experiments. He has shown that the effects are directly dependent on the composition of the medicines, their nature being indicated as follows:

| | Terpenes | Terpene-alcohol | Resin acids | Resins |
|---------------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------|--------|
| Ol. terebinth. ... | 100 | — | — | — |
| Ol. santal. ver. ... | 6 | 94 | — | — |
| Ol. santal. (West Indian) | 35 | 65 | — | — |
| Ol. cedri ... | 80 | 20 | — | — |
| Ol. juniperi ... | 90 | 10 | — | — |
| Ol. cubebæ ... | 65 | — | 10 | 25 |
| Copaiba (Maracaibo) ... | 55 | — | 40 | 5 |
| Copaiba (Pará) ... | 65 | — | 30 | 5 |
| Gurjun balsam ... | 70 | — | 5 | 25 |

It has been found that the terpenes produce the greatest amount of gastric and renal irritation; next come the terpene-alcohols, and lastly the resin acids and resins. The resin acids alone are purgative. The resins appear to be the only group wholly devoid of secondary effects. The capacity for producing skin-eruptions does not appear to conform with the above grouping, since, in the case of copaiba, Vieth and Ehrmann found that while the essential oil and the resin acid were both capable of causing eruptions, the oil alone occasioned renal pain; at the same time, it appeared that the resin acid only had purgative properties. Skin-eruptions were observed much less frequently after sandalwood oil than after copaiba. Despite this fact sandalwood oil is far from being an ideal remedy, as it impairs the appetite and causes back-ache.

Without going too deeply into the *raison d'être*, it may be said, briefly, that the origin of this irritation has been traced to the phenolic group, and it has been demonstrated therapeutically that by the procedure known as "estering" they lose their irritant properties without impairment of their therapeutic value. A well-known example of these compounds is salol, in which the irritant properties of phenol, a substance which in this respect is analogous to the terpene-alcohols of the balsams, are mitigated. Recently this process has been applied to the balsams. In the case of copaiba, the resin acids only are available for this purpose, and these by combination with benzoic acid, yield the neutral benzoyl-copaiba resin which is less irritant to the gastro-intestinal tract, but occasionally produces skin-eruptions. The process has also been applied to sandalwood oil by combining santalol with salicylic acid. This salicylate of santalol has been recently introduced under the name santyl. This salicylic ester of santalol is irritant neither to the buccal nor to the gastric mucous membranes, is tasteless and does not repeat, nor does it produce renal pain—a fact in keeping with its salol-like nature. To what extent this observation may be carried in respect to other urethral antiseptic balsams we cannot yet conjecture, but it is apparent that, in conjunction with Vieth's observations, we have here a step in progress which is worthy of note by pharmacists as well as by medical practitioners.

Window-ticket Writing Competition.

THE idea of embodying a label or wrapper of a special preparation in the design of a show-card has been utilised by some of the competitors. Fig. 31 is a good



FIG. 31.

example, sent by Mr. R. Simmons, care of Mr. H. Southall, 310 Hoe Street, Walthamstow, London, N.E. The original card measures 12 in. by 10 in., the label being $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. Mr. Simmons supplies the following particulars of how he produced the window-ticket. The base of the card was a discarded showcard, which was covered with "nature" paper of a grey colour; the edges were then bevelled and painted with a white ink made of zinc oxide and mucilage. Mordan's ticket-writing ink was employed for the black. The implements used were a "J" pen and ordinary "C. H." pencil. Mr. W. Maskew, pharmaceutical chemist, Clacton, is the author of the window-ticket reproduced in fig. 32. The remarks



FIG. 32.

sent with the card by the competitor are instructive, and display more self-criticism than is usual on these occasions. Mr. Maskew confesses that the result of his work is a disappointment, but thinks that the points of his failure can be turned to advantage by others. The card took five hours to produce, which is more spare time than a chemist should have at his disposal. The time taken was due partly to the choice of block-lettering and the lack of proper tools for the work. Block-lettering requires more practice than "high art" characters, as the width of the various letters and the component parts bear a strict relationship to each other, to violate which results in a crudeness that spoils the appearance of the card. The provision of a No. 1 or No. 2 sable pencil would have helped matters. The original card is 18 in. by 13 in., the word "Lunglina," the capitals, the

arrows, and the border being in red, while the rest of the lettering is in black. The effect of the card is rather spoiled in reproducing it, as the yellow carton has come out quite black. The carton is drawn on the card, but possibly, if one of the wrappers had been pasted on, some time would have been saved. In the example shown in fig. 33 Mr.



FIG. 33.

A. W. Lewis, Newport, Mon., employs an enlarged photograph of bottles of tonic liver-mixture and dysine. The photograph is a bromide print, and goes well with the rest of the lettering. The card is 24 in. by 20 in., and with the exception of the insertion of the photograph is produced in

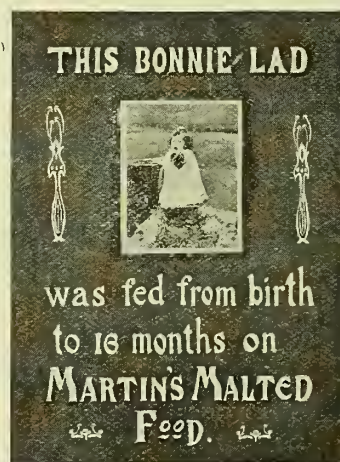


FIG. 34.

like manner to the examples of Mr. Lewis's work which were given in the *C. & D.*, October 13, p. 577. This leads us to the final section of the competition—that in which a photograph is employed to embellish the window-ticket. Sometimes the photograph is there with the purpose of driving home some fact, at other times the picture is purely ornamental. A good example of the former is seen in fig. 34, contributed by Mr. H. A. Martin, Willow Bridge Street, Leicester. The wording is direct, and Mr. Martin assures us that it is true, as he knows the circumstances and himself took the photograph. The card is dark grey, and measures 13 in. by 10 in.

A showcard which we illustrated last week by Mr. C. A. Critchley, Blackburn, contained the word "nervoids," and has brought our competitor a letter from the proprietor of the registered word. Mr. Critchley tells us he had never heard of "nervoids" before he used the word. We have ascertained that the trade-mark number is 230,925.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

Proprietaries.

SIR,—In your extremely interesting report of the meeting of the Proprietary Articles Section of the London Chamber of Commerce on Thursday last there is one slight error in your notice of our Mr. Mitchell's speech. You say that he quoted *Condy v. Mitchell* in proof of some of the statements he made. This case (which was merely a partnership action) was not in any way referred to by Mr. Mitchell, as it had no bearing on the question that was being discussed. The two cases to which Mr. Mitchell did refer in support of his contention were the *Yorkshire Relish* case and the *Magnolia Metal* case.

Yours faithfully,

For Condy & Mitchell, Ltd.,
H. J. BOLLMANN CONDY.

65 Goswell Road, E.C., November 27.

Linctus Heroin, B.F.

A West of England correspondent (219/73) draws attention to the change made in the Bournemouth Chemists' Association formula since it was reprinted in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," p. 660. We mentioned this at the time, but may usefully repeat the new formula:

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|---------|
| Heroin hydrochloride | ... | ... | gr. ij. |
| Tincture of hyoscyamus | ... | ... | 3ss. |
| Spirit of chloroform | ... | ... | 3ss. |
| Syrup of tolu | ... | ... | 3j. |
| Syrup of Virginian prune | ... | ... | 3j. |
| Glycerin to | ... | ... | 3vj. |

Mix.

A Few Words re Ticket-writing.

SIR,—Your late leader and correspondents' letters were interesting, and will help the cash-box if the hints and ideas are put into practice. But there is an easier way than by the advice in your leader. At twenty-five years of age (eleven years ago) I was a complete novice at brush-work or any form of ticket-writing or lettering. I believed a knowledge of how to write sales-making tickets would prove profitable, and I started. My practice was begun by copying the letters on Ayer's sarsaparilla showcards, etc. At first I was bad—very bad; but I stuck, and stuck, and stuck. A little each day between customers. At the end of three or four months I was all right—knew how to draw a straight line or a curve with a brush, knew how to lay out and space correctly without even a pencil-mark (excepting for lines for keeping letters same height). But my work shows no fancy flourishes, no fancy letters. Just plain block or one-stroke letters, and they sell the goods. Black, red, yellow, green, and white inks—sometimes one, sometimes another, sometimes a combination. Usually plain, but at times I shade. Inks I make from Diamond Dyes. Dissolve one packet (for wool) in a little hot water and make up to 20 oz., allow to cool thoroughly (stand twenty-four hours), then add about 1½ oz. gum arabic sorts. For white ink I use Jenson & Nicholson's aqua tinta thinned down with water. As to brushes, I have several—duck or sables. Never use camel-hair, not even for practice: they are absolutely useless and heartbreaking. Cards: I get "cutouts" from a picture-framer—all sorts of shapes and sizes—and because

they are cutouts they cost very little. To the beginner my advice would be: A little ink, a good brush, good-surface cards, a foot-rule, a pencil, an eraser, a maul-stick (any piece of light wood about 2 ft. long will do), and last, but by all odds the most needed practice, practice, practice. There is no genius or gift whatever about me or my work. My window-dressing and sales prove the value of time and attention to dressing and tickets, and my success is purely and only the result of "sticking at it." A final bit of advice to the beginner at ticket-writing: Practice for sales-making cards and not for Art. That means, leave all flourishes and ornaments severely alone. You will save lots of valuable time and learn to make neat, clean, readable cards that will sell goods and will not cost you a headache to destroy when they become spotted and dirty. Practise, practise, practise. Mr. S. C. McKee's hint to add a picture whenever possible is good. It takes very little more time and adds to the effect—often catches the eye of the passer-by quicker than the lettering. I have frequently done it, but always place a line (one or more drawn with a pen or brush) right around the card, following the curves of the picture. This makes the design stand out better. For this purpose I have for a long time made a practice of cutting out and saving any picture that appeals to me as one I could use. When I want one I turn to the box, and am seldom disappointed in finding something "just suitable." Just a word to you, Mr. Editor. Why not make your competition applicable to the Colonies as well as to England? There are a few chemists down near the South Pole who might like to compete.

Yours truly,

PESTLE. (218/38.)

[The writer of the above is a New Zealand chemist. We shall be pleased to tap Antipodian talent; in fact, any subscriber or his employes outside the British Isles who post window-tickets done by themselves before January 21, 1907, will rank for prizes in a Colonial and Foreign Competition similar to the home one now being reported on. Cards should be sent by book-post with open ends to the wrappers. The name and address only of the designer should be on the back of each, and any particulars respecting them should be sent separately by postcard or letter-post.—EDITOR.]

The Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

SIR,—As a former Secretary and a member of the present Council of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, I should be glad if you would allow me a little space in your journal to reply to a correspondent who writes under the name of "A Manchester Pharmacist."

He informs you that the number of members is about 150. The Council would be only too glad to have such a membership. The present strength is 110. "A Manchester Chemist" and "A Manchester Pharmacist" would be a great acquisition to the meetings, as the Council always welcome gentlemen who take an interest in the Association; and as we are sadly in want of support from the members generally, any new views presented would not only receive every consideration, but would command a good following, and in attending the meetings your correspondent would be in a better position to obtain information as to the constitution of the Council. However, to show the true facts as to the election of the Council (self-elected?), I have pleasure in submitting Rule 8 for his perusal. It is as follows:

That the Council shall be elected annually at the annual general meeting. Candidates willing to serve upon the Council shall be nominated in writing, such nomination to be forwarded to the Secretary at least seven clear days before the annual general meeting. Ballot-papers, containing the names of the persons so nominated, shall then be sent to all members of the Association. The voting-papers shall be returned under cover to the Secretary at least six hours before the annual general meeting, or shall be delivered personally by the voter at the time of the election. The votes shall be counted by three or more scrutineers appointed by the meeting.

Each year a notice of the annual meeting is sent to every member, with the above rule attached, also a list of the members, with a request to each member to send in his nomination. On only two occasions during the past eight years have more than twelve been nominated who were willing to be elected. Twelve being the number which constitutes the Council, no vote has been necessary, much

as we desired one. How, then, can the committees consist of anyone else if the members will not utilise their rights to nominate new councillors? The Manchester Association has a just claim to be ranked as one of the oldest in the country. It may be old-fashioned, but I for one should be glad to know what constitutes a new-fashioned association or society, so that at an early date I can bring the matter before the Council, with a view to having a discussion on this point. In so doing shall we as a Council receive that much-desired attendance and help from members generally? We have been asking for ten years, to my personal knowledge, for the support of the retail members of our craft in the district, without any tangible result.

As a retailer and one of the Council I say that our Association is not what it might be, but I must emphatically point out that it is just what its members make it; and if "A Manchester Pharmacist" will join in attempting to make the Association more attractive to the craft, he will be a welcome addition.

The alteration of the time of the meetings has been under consideration on several occasions, but it has never been found advisable to make such alteration. I believe many years ago a few meetings were held on Wednesday afternoons, but were not found to be any better attended. The same difficulty as to the inability of members to attend at, say, 7 P.M. does not apparently apply when the meeting takes the form of a dinner, smoking-concert, or free social evening, as we generally have very good attendances at such functions.

The Council does frequently arrange a paper or discussion on trade topics, but the attendances are no better than—in fact, not so good as—when a scientific paper is on the agenda. Hence those gentlemen on the Council, not having received that support and attendance of the retail members which ought to be extended to them, have come to the conclusion that the members do not take any interest in pharmacy or trade topics beyond the threshold of their own establishments.

The valuable assistance rendered to the Association by members of the wholesale can only be judged by those who have been in office, and I very much doubt whether the very existence of the Association would not be seriously jeopardised if such were withdrawn. I feel sure that the three or four who rule, if such is the case, would welcome additions to their number, especially if such additions were workers and would make an endeavour to assist the present members of the Council in forming a model Pharmaceutical Association which would be acceptable to the whole of our brother-chemists in the district.

Faithfully yours,

J. WOODRUFF WALTON.

427 Bury New Road, Manchester.

Manufacturing Tinctures in Bond.

SIR,—As a manufacturing chemist, will you allow me to thank you for your interesting article of October 20 on the above subject? I have been looking into the matter, and your views and deductions appear to be correct and sound. If so, then indeed is it another instance of the proverb—

A man's best things lie nearest him, unrecognised, unknown.

For years we agitated for the privilege of exporting tinctures, etc., under such conditions as would enable us to compete on fair conditions with our foreign rivals, and ultimately accepted the best terms we could get. All the time it would appear that, under the 1880 Spirits Act, we were entitled, on taking out a compounder's licence, to manufacture such tinctures in bond for export as could be made by mixing the previously prepared ingredients with duty-free spirits.

I am not at all disposed to quarrel with your correspondent "Tinctures," who adversely criticises the above conclusions. Indeed, his letter may usefully be perused to discover what objections are available. At the very outset "Tinctures" obviously failed to grasp the object of the article, which was clearly indicated in your first paragraph, and so understood by the practical men with whom I discussed the subject. It is not surprising that, after this misconception, "Tinctures" should reveal his lack of grip of fundamental principles, as well as inacquaintance with the existing warehouse regulations which are published for

the guidance of parties concerned with operations in bonded warehouses.

On the first head "Tinctures" appears to be of opinion that the "authorities"—meaning thereby the Customs and Excise Boards—are not only the law-making body of this realm, but also the judicial interpreters of the law of the land. It is unnecessary to belabour such untenable views. Not only must these authorities obey the law of the land themselves, but they must administer it—not, necessarily, according to their own wishes, but according to the plain meaning of the words. If the law legalises a practice, and an administrative body is authorised to prescribe regulations for carrying it into effect, it is absurd to suppose that any Government Department would attempt to defeat the intentions of the Legislature by refraining from drawing up such regulations, if desired.

As to "Tinctures" reference to the construction and effect of the general words "or any other ingredient" which follow the particular words "sweetening or colouring" in Section 69 of the above Act, I should be disposed to agree with his conclusions if the important word "any" were absent. As, however, it is there, no limitation of permissible ingredients is laid down, and I fail to see how the *ejusdem generis* construction applies. In the particular circumstances, however, even if "Tinctures" interpretation may be conceded for the moment to be correct, it may be shown to be entirely inapplicable. You have doubtless heard, Mr. Editor, of people being unable at times to see wood for trees. Is it not almost invariably the case that the extractives from which so many tinctures are prepared are colouring-matters? Perhaps your correspondent will look up the derivation of his *nom-de-plume*.

Again, your correspondent urges that no operations in bond are allowed which alter the character or flavour of wines and spirits. This is a mere regulation, but it only applies, I consider, to persons who are not, in the words of the Spirits Act, licensed distillers or rectifiers. The privileges of these traders are preserved by Section 69.

"Tinctures" says that the regulations say nothing about manufacturing tinctures in bond. This statement is wholly inaccurate. If he will refer to the published regulations under the head of "Perfumed Spirits" he will find that the processes allowed in bond embrace "the treating of pomades and small quantities of orris-root, Tonquin beans, and gums with spirits; any other ingredients used being made out of bond and brought into warehouse ready for mixing." Any one familiar with the manufacture of tinctures will at once recognise that these permissible processes are those ordinarily followed in manufacturing tinctures, etc. Now, according to your correspondent, such processes are neither "sweetening nor colouring." How comes it then that the Customs and Excise Boards have sanctioned such illegal operations? Clearly, they are either acting *ultra vires* or "Tinctures" is wrong. Your correspondent also remarks that the addition of fruit-juice, wine, etc., or anything else not prescribed, to spirits is not sanctioned. Evidently "Tinctures" has never heard of the fortifying of lime and lemon juice in bond for exportation-purposes, or the addition of spirits to British sweets and foreign wines, the latter being intended for the home market.

Finally, Sir, your correspondent sums up the official view respecting operations in bonded warehouses by characterising them as "excrescences," and hints that the officials consider it their duty to restrict their growth. This is not my experience. I must gratefully admit that while local officials are occasionally to be found who take a somewhat narrow reading of the law and regulations, the Customs and Excise authorities, as well as the general staff, take the broadminded view that it is their duty to facilitate and not to hamper commerce. I am ready to admit that the present arrangements respecting the payment of drawback on tinctures exported direct from a manufacturing chemist's premises, although susceptible of considerable improvement in several respects, are good; yet there are inherent defects in the system both from a manufacturer's and revenue outlook. Take, for instance, the waste allowance. It is quite impossible to arrive at a figure that is more than a rough approximation. It is, I suppose, unlikely that any increase on the present 3-per-cent. allowance for waste in manufacture will be conceded; although it is well known that this rate is considerably exceeded in

preparing certain tinctures, and notwithstanding the fact that 4 per cent. is allowed for natural loss arising merely from the deposit of spirits in a duty-free warehouse for five weeks, and an additional 2 per cent. for unavoidable loss in bottling operations. From a revenue point of view it would seem that many of the tinctures, etc., destined for export could be more advantageously made in bond. Much of the expense of analysing the 12,000 samples taken last year, as well as the time of officials at packing attendances, would be saved; and there would be, in addition, the important guarantee that as no duty had been paid on the spirits used to make the tinctures there could be no revenue loss sustained through fraud or error.

Yours truly,

RECTIFIER. (1/16.)

Legal Queries.

See the "C. & D. Diary, 1906," for much legal information as to all trade matters. In any circumstance not covered by the articles therein, state the case explicitly with all particulars and submit to the Editor.

E. J. C. (219/41).—The vet. who told you that you may not call yourself "veterinary chemist" is wrong. There is a High Court decision to the contrary. See *C. & D. Diary*, p. 297.

J. W. (220/56).—(1) The title "Bow's liniment" is the property of the original makers of that preparation, and cannot legally be used by others. (2) If a chemist sells a preparation made by himself as "Bow's liniment," he infringes the Medicine Stamp-duty Acts if he does not stamp it, and courts a passing-off action as well.

Pomade (220/11).—We consider that a good case could be made against you if you select for your preparation a name which in construction and sound so closely resembles that of a similar preparation which is already popular. If the Court were satisfied that the resemblance is so close as to prejudice the rights of the owner of the popular article, you would, for the mitigation of damages, have to show that no damage had been done to him and that you acted innocently.

Dentist (222/23) puts this question: What is my position under the following circumstances? I was doing dental work at the passing of the Dentists Act. I have called myself "dentist," and have corresponded with the Secretary of the British Dental Association, signing myself "Dentist." I have asked them to recognise my claim, and failing their being able to register me, to at least define my position. There are many like myself who did not see the utility of paying two guineas to register. I got courteous replies from the British Dental Association secretary, but no satisfaction; they neither threaten prosecution nor allow my claim.

[*Dentist* is acting illegally by using the title "dentist," his name not being on the register. The British Dental Association has nothing whatever to do with registration of persons under the Dentists Act, that duty being entrusted to the General Medical Council, which about thirteen years ago ceased to register persons who were in practice as dentists before July 22, 1873. *Dentist* had better stop using the title, for any day he may receive a writ for using it illegally.]

Manus (224/10).—Medicinal preparations held out as "specifics" are liable to stamp-duty, and although your preparation for the hands is not regarded as a medicine, yet the word "specific" takes it out of the exempted series. With this exception the proposed label is not liable to duty. Why not call it "application," "cream," or some other suitable word?

J. G. (213/23).—The occupation of a house at a yearly rental constitutes a tenancy from year to year unless there is an express agreement to the contrary.

J. W. (217/6).—The title is not registrable as a trademark.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

Esavch (224/11).—You will find in our forthcoming *Diary* more particulars about the production of price-lists. Have you asked for quotations from printers who advertise in the *C. & D.*?

Nagrom (Hang Chou) (221/27).—DETECTION OF MORPHINE IN TINCT. CAMPH. Co.—The method as devised by Mr. F. C. J. Bird was given in the *C. & D.*, July 29, 1905, page 222. It is too long to repeat.

J. B. (208/51).—Your dark-room will be added to our list.

N. B. (247/5).—LIQUOR FERRI PHOSPH. PRO SYRUP:

Iron wire ... 300 grains

Concentrated phosphoric acid ... 5 oz.

Distilled water ... a sufficiency

Dilute the acid with an equal quantity of water and place with the iron wire in a small flask. Plug the neck of the flask with cotton-wool and heat till the iron is dissolved. Filter, and make up to 10 oz.

One dram of this liquor added to seven drams of thick simple syrup forms syrupus ferri phosphatis, B.P.

Aqua (216/37).—(1) SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF LEMON.—The methods of making this are given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," but the following recipe has not been published before:

Oil of lemon ... 3 oz.

Oil of limes ... 1 oz.

Terpeness oil of lemon ... 1 dr.

Tincture of lemon ... 20 oz.

Rectified spirit ... 30 oz.

Triturate the oils of lemon and limes with about 2 oz. of kieselguhr or kaolin, add the spirit, filter, and mix with the terpeness oil of lemon and tincture.

Sometimes a colouring-matter, such as quinoline yellow, is added to bring up the colour of the essence.

(2) The cheapest packing for chlorinated lime is made by dipping paper in linseed oil and then drying the paper.

J. W. (205/50).—VIOLET-SCENTED OATMEAL.—The following is one of the recipes given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas":

Powdered orris ... 3j.

Ionine ... ℥x.

Triturate for five minutes, then add—

Oatmeal (medium, and sifted free

from flour) ... 3xij.

Mix.

Miles (216/62).—FRENCH POLISHING.—The materials used by French polishers are French polish (a solution of shellac in methylated spirit), linseed oil, and methylated spirit. The polish is applied on a rubber in circular strokes, the outer surface being moistened with sufficient linseed oil to prevent the rubber sticking. The final process, known as "spiriting off," consists in going over the polished surface with a rag moistened with methylated spirit, so as to obliterate oil and rubber marks.

Esau (215/22).—ELECTROLYTIC PROCESS FOR REMOVAL OF SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.—This was described in the *C. & D.*, May 19, p. 794. The necessary instruments are obtainable from surgical-instrument dealers, such as Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons.

Industry (Johannesburg) (193/22).—(1) CASEIN is prepared from milk by heating the milk to 50° C. and adding just enough acetic acid to make the liquid distinctly acid. The curd is separated on a cloth and well washed with water, a little acetic acid being added in the water first employed. The fat is next dissolved out by treatment with a mixture of alcohol and ether or ether alone, and the casein remaining dissolved in very weak ammonia, filtered, and re-precipitated with acetic acid; the process being repeated according to the degree of purity aimed at. For use in the arts it is not necessary to remove the fat, as skimmed milk is employed as the source of the casein. The casein may be curdled with rennet instead of acid. (2) We are not sure that we understand your second question. Do you desire to make a liquid gluc?

J. E. A. (201/56).—Spray a little benzine or carbon bisulphide into the haunts of the insects that infest your bottle-lockers.

W. M. (212/42).—Croton seeds yield about 50 per cent. of fixed oil by expression.

T. W. (188/20).—OPTICAL METHODS OF SUGAR-ESTIMATION.—You are wrong when you write of a microscope being used for sugar-estimation. The instrument is the polarimeter. When graduated for the measurement of sugar it is called a saccharometer. The *C. & D.* book on "Urine-Analysis" contains a short account of the instrument and some useful notes on sugar-determination. As to the accuracy and practicability of the various methods of estimating sugar in urine, it is hard to say which method is always the best. There are advantages and advocates for each process. We have always favoured the volumetric test with a Fehling's copper-solution, or one of its modifications. The best modification for clinical use is Gerrard's. It is easy, quick, clean, and for routine purposes sufficiently accurate, and generally demands no previous treatment of

the sample beyond, possibly, dilution. Determination by polarimeter, on the other hand, often demands a good deal of care and time. The urine must be sparklingly clear, and it must possess very little colour and no albumen. A polarimeter costs from 5*l.* to 50*l.*

P. J. E. (199/70).—The foot trouble in the sheep has all the symptoms of foot-rot. Follow the treatment given on pp. 216-7 of "Veterinary Counter-practice."

S. A. R. & Co. (214/30).—You should refer to "Pharmaceutical Formulas," where you will find recipes for some of the articles which you ask for. Others you cannot make without experience and knowledge.

G. T. D. (215/7).—THE GLYCERIN-JELLY formula is deficient in gelatinising element. Try the following modification:

| | | | | |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| Irish moss | ... | ... | ... | 5j. |
| Gelatin | ... | ... | ... | 3ij. |
| Water | ... | ... | ... | 3 <i>xl.</i> |
| Glycerin | ... | ... | ... | 3 <i>xl.</i> |

Soak the washed moss and the gelatin in the water until soft, heat on a water-bath till dissolved, add the glycerin, strain, and perfume.

[Your formula for quinine-and-iron tonic will keep well enough, but please refer to "Pharmaceutical Formulas" for many recipes.]

Homæ (217/46).—MAGENDIE'S SOLUTION OF MORPHINE is (American) 16 grains of sulphate to 1 oz., or (French) 12½ grains of acetate to 1 oz.

D. D. (221/9).—VANILLOES is an old name for vanilla, still used in Mining Lane circles.

T. D. R. (221/60).—The treatment of MILK FEVER to which you refer is Schmidt's (not Smith's), and consists in injecting a solution of potassium iodide 3ss. in water 3*xxiv.* into the cow's udder, a fourth by each of the four teats. You will find full particulars about it in the last edition of "Veterinary Counter-practice."

Nameless inquiries are before us in regard to floral pomades, evanescent ink, and sulphur baths. The inquirers are referred to the conditions on which these columns are conducted. If they desire answers they should repeat their queries, giving their names and addresses.

W. E. G. (222/71).—Thanks for your communication. (1) CHILLIE-PASTE.—Ung. capsici, B.P., is the official representation of this preparation. It is a modification of a formula given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas." (2) BALLROOM FLOOR-POLISH.—A mixture of powdered boric acid 6 parts and hard paraffin 1 part. Melt the paraffin and mix with it part of the boric acid, cool, powder, and mix with the rest of the acid.

Pestle (209/11).—VIOLIN VARNISH.—The following is from "Pharmaceutical Formulas":

| | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| Sandarac | ... | ... | ... | 3iss. |
| Shellac | ... | ... | ... | 5vj. |
| Mastic | ... | ... | ... | 5vj. |
| Elemi | ... | ... | ... | 5ij. |
| Spirit | ... | ... | ... | 3 <i>xx.</i> |

Dissolve by shaking, then warm, and add—

Venice turpentine ... 5vj.

Dissolve, allow to stand until clear, and decant the clear portion.

H. T. D. B. (222/25).—IN THE PREPARATION OF GALENICALS you must, of course, follow the British Pharmacopoeia for preparations mentioned therein; but we presume you desire general information as to pharmaceutical processes. One of the best English books is Lucas's "Practical Pharmacy" (Churchill, 12*s.* 6*d.*).

C. H. (202/13).—INDIGO-CARMINE SOLUTION.—We do not think you will be able to make a very strong solution of indigo-carmin. Indigo-di-sulphonic acid is very soluble in water and alcohol, but its salts are mostly sparingly soluble. Indigo-carmin is the sodium salt, but we have been unable to find any data of its solubility, although the potash salt is given as soluble 0.7 gram in 100 grams of water at 15° C. It is possible that indigo-di-sulphonic acid will answer your purpose in place of the indigo-carmin.

Scotia (217/29).—GLYCERIN OF THYMOL.—The following simple formula was given by Mr. George Roe in the *C. & D.*, May 23, 1903:

| | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| Thymol | ... | ... | ... | gr. ss. |
| Spt. rectificat. | ... | ... | ... | 5ss. |
| Glyc. boracis | ... | ... | ... | 3j. |
| Tr. cardam. co. | ... | ... | ... | 3ss. |
| Aquam ad | ... | ... | ... | 3viij. |

Misce.

Tyke (211/51).—PINE-ODOUR FOR DISINFECTING-FLUID.—Oxidised oil of turpentine would give the desired odour. Three parts of oil of turpentine and one of water are mixed

and kept at 50° to 60° C., whilst air is blown through for from 24 to 100 hours. The turpentine yields 30 to 40 per cent. of oily residue smelling strongly of pine.

Jena (214/19).—SAPONIFICATION-VALUE OF AN OIL is the number of milligrams of caustic potash required to saponify one gram of the oil. The solutions required are semi-normal hydrochloric acid and alcoholic potash. The method is as follows:

Weigh 1.5 to 2 grams of the oil into a dry 4-oz. conical flask. Measure into the flask 25 c.c. of the semi-normal alcoholic potash, and at the same time measure a further volume of 25 c.c. into a similar flask. Attach the flask containing the oil to an inverted condenser, place it on the boiling-water bath, and boil gently for thirty minutes, shaking the flask from time to time until all the oil has dissolved. At the same time place the second flask on the water-bath; when it is heated to boiling add 1 c.c. of phenol-phthalein solution, and titrate with semi-normal hydrochloric acid. The strength of the alcoholic potash is thus found under conditions parallel with those of the estimation itself. Saponification as a rule is complete in thirty minutes; remove the flask from the water-bath, add 1 c.c. of phenol-phthalein, and titrate with the semi-normal hydrochloric acid as before. The difference between the volumes of hydrochloric acid used in the two titrations is equivalent to the caustic potash consumed in saponifying the oil. From this the saponification-value can be calculated. Example: 1.961 gram of oil was saponified by boiling with 25 c.c. of alcoholic potash. In the titration 5.1 c.c. of semi-normal hydrochloric acid was required; 25 c.c. of the alcoholic potash in the blank experiment required 19.05 c.c. of hydrochloric acid. Thus the potash consumed in saponifying the oil is able to neutralise 19.05—5.1 c.c.=13.95 c.c. of semi-normal hydrochloric acid. The saponification-value is therefore $\frac{13.95 \times 28}{1.961} = 199.2$ mgms. of caustic potash.

R. F. I. (208/72).—(1) SULPHUR VIVUM is the residue left in the process of obtaining sulphur from sulphur earths. Modern methods of purifying sulphur do not leave much sulphur in the dregs, but the old-fashioned way is still practised to a sufficient extent to supply the demand for sulphur vivum. (2) RASPBERRY VINEGAR:

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Fresh raspberries | ... | ... | ... | 3lb. |
| White-wine vinegar | ... | ... | ... | 3pints |

Place together in a glass vessel, stir frequently for three days, then press and strain. In each pint of the strained liquor dissolve 1 lb. of sugar.

A similar result is obtained by using raspberry-juice and strong acetic acid, whilst frequently the colour and flavour need intensifying by the addition of a harmless colour and essence.

Ammon (259/34).—YELLOW SULPHIDE OF ARSENIC is used in making sheep-dip, in fireworks, and as a colouring-matter. It was formerly used with quicklime as a depilatory in leather-making, and was also used in dyeing.

J. H. (259/30).—BROMPTON COUGH-LOZENGES.—The following is from "Pharmaceutical Formulas":

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|----------|
| Extract of liquorice | ... | ... | gr. iij. |
| Oil of anise | ... | ... | ℥ss. |
| Lozenge-basis | ... | ... | gr. xv. |

For one lozenge.

The methods of making lozenges as given in the Pharmacopoeia may be taken as suitable where small quantities only of a lozenge have to be prepared.

New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books printed in Great Britain can be supplied, at the published price, to readers of this journal on application (with remittance) to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Cooper, R. H. *Uses of X Rays in General Practice.* 7½×4½. Pp. 110. 2*s.* 6*d.* net. (Baillière.)

Practical Advertising, 1906-7. 10×7½. Pp. 704. (Mather & Crowther, Ltd., New Bridge Street, London, E.C.)

Sindall, R. W. *Paper Technology: Elementary Manual on the Manufacture, etc.* 9×6¼. Pp. 270. 12*s.* 6*d.* net. (Griffin.)

Thomson, J. J. *Conduction of Electricity through Gases.* 2nd ed. 8½×5½. Pp. 686. 16*s.* (Cambridge University Press.)

Walsham, H., and Orton, G. Harrison. *Röntgen Rays in the Diagnosis of Diseases of the Chest.* Illus. 9×5½. Pp. 88. 6*s.* net. (H. K. Lewis.)

Wright, Sir A. E. *Principles of Microscopy.* 10½×6½. Pp. 272. 21*s.* net. (Constable.)

RELIABLE Assistant desires permanency; outdoors; London experience; unqualified; aged 37; married; disengaged. "Lancs," 9 Coniston Road, Muswell Hill, N.

MANAGER; qualified; temporary or permanent (latter preferred); best experience and references; moderate terms. "B. P.," Colville Library, Talbot Road, W.

LADY Dispenser, qualified, experienced, requires post with Doctor or Hospital, preferably North Kensington or neighbourhood. "S.," 4 St. Quintin's Avenue, North Kensington.

QUALIFIED (35), splendid experience, desires permanency; Manager or Senior; Prescriber; best of references; married. T. W. Colson, 9 Amberley Grove, Leopold Street, Leeds.

BIRMINGHAM; month's notice; qualified; nearly 24; 6 ft.; 9 years' experience; "Square" training; over two years' West-end Dispensing. Apply, 8/11, Office of this Paper.

MIXED business, in agricultural district preferred, with view to early partnership or succession; thorough knowledge of trade; age 29; qualified. Apply, 12/42, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, qualified (28), abstainer, high-class all-round experience, seeks permanency; Bristol, Birmingham, or West preferred; shortly at liberty. 14/17, Office of this Paper.

DISENGAGED; Branch Manager, Assistant Locum; outdoors; West-end Dispensing experience; aged 38; tall; thoroughly competent. "B.," 133 Morville Street, Bow, London.

MANAGER; qualified; energetic; highest references; General Retail and Store experience, Prescribing, Photography; aged 41; disengaged. "Statin," 17 Percy Circus, King's Cross, W.C.

LONDON or Suburbs; unqualified; 23; outdoor; married; high-class Dublin and West-end experience; excellent references; disengaged December 31. Apply, 11/10, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (28) desires re-engagement, good Dispensing business; quick, accurate Dispenser; London, Continental experience; highest references. "Aspirin," 113 Narbonne Avenue, S.W.

LOCUM; Branch, or Dispenser and Bookkeeper to doctor; experienced; Prescriber, Extractor, Photography; good references; disengaged; moderate terms. "Minor," 116 Englefield Road, N.

MANAGER; qualified; 38; married; many years' experience as manager; five years last situation; Photographer, Prescriber; undeniable references. "W. S. L.," 432 Blandford Road, Beckenham.

GENTLEMAN (young) requires appointment as Assistant and Dispenser to a medical man, or as a companion to an invalid; excellent credentials. Address, "Diaphram" (11/25), Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Manager (29) seeks re-engagement; would be willing to purchase an interest in the business; Store, high-class, and hospital experience; Photographics, etc. 4 Oxford Street, Barrow-in-Furness.

CHEMIST'S daughter desires re-engagement; good all-round business experience; Photography; hospital or doctor's Dispensing; certificated; excellent references; South preferred. Miss Ada Taylor, Saltburn-by-the-Sea.

MANAGER of Branch or Assistant; 15 years on own account, and recently sold business; qualified; single; age 39; tall; good Prescriber; reliable; salary moderate; references. "Major" (12/13), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Senior, with view to succession or partnership; south of Yorkshire; Minor; married; aged 36; exceptional good-class experience; adaptable; willing to wait for suitable berth; disengaged. 14/29, Office of this Paper.

LANCASHIRE.—Manager or Assistant; 27; unqualified; married; abstainer; excellent Prescribing experience; Extractor; good Salesman and Counterman; Store and varied experience. "Energetic," c/o 266 Smithdown Lane, Liverpool.

A FULLY-QUALIFIED Swiss Chemist (aged 29), speaking French and German, seeks post as Assistant or otherwise to a good Chemist, or in Chemical-works in England; London preferred; excellent references. Address, Victor Servet, St. Jean, Geneva.

MANAGER; qualified; age 34; tall; good appearance and address; married; no children; own furniture; town or country; 7½ years last situation in West End; satisfactory references; live on or off premises. Apply, "Radium" (14/25), Office of this Paper.

BRANCH Manager or Assistant; 35; single; abstainer; unqualified; Prescriber; Veterinary; good counterman and packer; good varied experience; good references; Yorkshire or Lancashire preferred; permanency; liberty December 31. Burgon, 458 Newchurch Road, Stacksteads, Bacup.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE and District (also include local travelling as part duties if necessary).—Manager or Assistant; 27; unqualified; married; abstainer; excellent Prescribing experience; Extractor; good Salesman and Counterman; Store and varied experience. "Energetic," 364 Askew Road, Teams, Gateshead-on-Tyne.

FRENCH Chemist, well read in English Scientific literature, would do translations of works dealing with Medicine, Dispensing, etc. Write Pharmacie Gesteau, Paris.

WHOLESALE.

WHOLESALE; 5½ years as Assistant; also Retail experience. 13/6, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, Analyst, or to Manufacture. "Qualified," 77 Dunloe Avenue, Downhill, South Tottenham, N.

TRAVELLER, late leading Sundry House, desires engagement; London and Home Counties preferred. 11/109, Office of this Paper.

MAN (45), steady, capable, energetic, trustworthy, seeks engagement as Representative after Christmas. 13/23, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER; young, energetic; Wholesale and Retail experience; excellent references; commission or otherwise. 17/30, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER requires position as Representative; London connection; salary and expenses; young; energetic. 14/32, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, with splendid connection Gloucestershire to Cheshire; Perfumery, Soaps, Packed Goods. 14/33, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER; 28; connection Lancashire, Yorkshire, N.W. counties, Lincolnshire; Doctors, Chemists; good house only. 14/15, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE wants new commissions January 1; Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cumberland, Westmoreland; not Sundries. 14/51, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST (30) desires to represent good firm, South Wales and Monmouthshire; extensive connection among Chemists and Medical men. 14/11, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE to good Provincial House; Drugs, Sundries, or Surgical; 15 years in Retail on own account; age 38; extensive experience. 13/19, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST (28), with good Wholesale, Retail, and Analytical experience, desires appointment, preferably in Manufacturing Wholesale. Apply, 13/15, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST (25) wishes to travel Drugs, Sundries, Perfumery, or Specialties; good salesman; excellent references. "Chemist," 211 Antrobus Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

ADVERTISER (28) seeks re-engagement; experienced, Wets, Dyes, and Chemicals; also 4½ years in laboratory making toilet-preparations; excellent references. 11/24, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, appointment as Representative or Agent to a Wholesale firm in Manchester and surrounding districts; advertiser personally well known; highest references. Address, "Pharmacist," c/o Swindells, 25 Market Street, Manchester.

A GENTLEMAN representing a first-class London Drug-house in North and South Wales is desirous of negotiating with a good Sundry firm to work in conjunction, on commission and part expenses. Apply, 12/23, Office of this Paper.

LITERARY or Advertisement Department of First-class Firm.—Advertiser, with Retail and Wholesale experience, lately representing leading Sundries House, seeks situation in above, or other indoor post of responsibility. 11/19, Office of this Paper.

LITERARY and Advertising Department.—Highly recommended University man, the value of whose successful experience in a large Wholesale House has been enhanced by his acting as medical interviewer, desires reliable position with moderate, progressive salary. 11/32, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, Minor qualification, experience first-class Retail and 14 years' connection among Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Hospitals in North of England and Scotland, is open for engagement in the beginning of the year. Full particulars and references on application to 1/27, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, London and Suburbs, practical Sundries man, sound connection with Chemists, well known, seeks change; satisfactory reasons given; undeniable reference from present employers; salary and expenses only; Sole Agency for Glass or Pottery entertained. Address, 17/36, Office of this Paper, Disengaged January.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WRITE ME

For particulars of my course of Postal Lessons IN SIGHT-TESTING, which enables you to correct defective vision in a thoroughly scientific manner, also assists you to qualify by exam, as an optician. Fee Two Guineas; not a week's profit in six months' time.

E. E. Bamster Practising Optician, BLOXWICH.

MCADAM & TUCKNISS, Share Dealers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, London, S.E. Telephone 81 Lee Green.

136 Camwal Ordinary, 7s.; 100 Idris "A" Ordinary, 33s. c.d.; 70 "A" 6 per cent. Preference, 22s. 3d. c.d.; 100 Claudius Ash Preference, 22s. 6d.; 150 A. J. White Preference, 10s. 7½d.; 200 R. White & Sons Preference, 49s.; 100 Ilford Ordinary, 15s. 9d.; 100 Preference, 19s.; 50 Southall Bros. and Barelay Preference, 23s.

WANTED (subject).—50 Bleasdales, 83s. 9d.; 100 Camwal Ordinary, 5s. 9d.; 100 Preference, 13s. 3d.; 2 Dehatures, £38 each; 10 Idris "A" Ordinary, 29s. c.d.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Bankers, London and County. Established 1898.

SHOP-FITTINGS. SECOND-HAND FIXTURES.—Chemists requiring additional fittings or opening new premises would find it to their advantage to write us for particulars and photographs; we have a large assortment of second-hand fittings at rock-bottom prices. WALTER KNOWLES & CO., 83 VICTORIA STREET, LIVERPOOL.

G. COVERDALE, LTD., Chemists, York, offer to the Trade, at greatly reduced price, a splendid assortment of Cartons: Digestive Tonic; Liver Tonic; Kidney Tonic; Ground Rice; Mustard Bran; Elixir of Cascara; Herh-beer Extract; Balsam of Aniseed; Composition Essence; Lavender Flowers; Coca Wine; Meat and Malt Wine; and several others; supplied in hundreds or thousands; no address is given on the packages; full list sent on receipt of postcard; also samples and prices if requirements stated.

GREAT BARGAINS in Second-hand Shop-fittings.—The Fittings of a Shop, including range of drawers, with glass labels, £35; 12-ft. range of pine drawers, with gold labels and glass knobs, £55; 1 Canary-wood wall-case, 5 ft. x 9 ft., £6; 144 stoppered bottles, gold labelled, sufficient for a shop, £5 15s.; 11 doz. recess-label rounds, job line, £8 15s.; 1 set of 3 3-ft. plate-glass shelves, standard bars and brackets, 35s.; 1 6-ft. mirror-centre dispensing-screen, £4 15s. R. TOMLINSON & SONS, Headquarters for Second-hand Fittings, BOND STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CHEMISTS about opening new Premises.—We have positively the largest and finest Stock of Second-hand Fittings for sale at Unheard-of Prices; drawings and full particulars on application; inspection invited; shops fitted completely. Tudduck & Co., Shop-fitters, 262 Old Street, London.

COUNTER; good second-hand; 16 ft. 8 in. long by 2 ft. 4 in. wide; solid mahogany; glass-case fronts, fitted behind with drawers; £15; window enclosure, 9 ft. 8 in. long by 5 ft. 6 in. high; solid mahogany, with 3 sliding doors lined with mirrors; centre door has mirror both sides; above is cathedral glass, mirror at end and tapped bars and brackets and 2 sets of plate-glass shelves, mahogany cupboards under; £12 10s., both just out of use and worth double. Philip Josephs & Sons, Ltd., 95 Old Street, London, E.C.

MY LITTLE PATENT

Tooth-brush stand and showcard combined is now patented in U.S.A., a demand having arisen there for it. To avoid offering you "a pig in a poke," an illustration has been prepared. Please apply for it. Also note front is now washable. 2/3, including postage, brings one of Sangers', Quilliams', &c., supply at 2/- to a/c net. Invented by

Bernard Slack 96 Hill Top, WEST BROMWICH.

PROPRIETARY Food Wanted.—Advertiser, with capital, is open to purchase or take an active interest in a Proprietary Food, suitable for widespread publicity. Address, "Capitalist," c/o C. E. Pettit, Solicitor, 492 Oxford Street, London, W.

THE proprietors of Blanchard's Apical and Steel Pills are prepared to advertise in almanacs and annuals. Send particulars and number printed to "Advertising Manager," 34 Dalston Lane, London.

FOR Sale.—Pengahawar-Djambi, a blood-stilling Indian fibre; about 800 lb. 18/13, Office of this Paper.

SPECIALITIES for South America.—Messrs. J. A. Gonzalez & Co., Wholesale Druggists, will take the Agency and Representation of first-class Specialities, Medical Appliances, and Sundries. Address, P.O. Box 166, Barranquilla, Colombia, S.A.

FOR Sale.—Arsenical Ores, bearing 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. arsenic, and \$10 to \$15 gold and silver per ton; shipping facilities unexcelled. For samples, analysis, and other information address, Joseph H. Bowne, 100 William Street, N.Y. City, U.S.A.

A GOOD GIFT.—A nice New Year's or Birthday present for a Chemist and Druggist, or apprentice or assistant to one, is a copy of "The Art of Dispensing" or "Pharmaceutical Formulas," bound in half-morocco. The first-named, thus bound, is 8s. 6d., and the second 12s. 6d. (with 6d. extra for postage), both being obtained from THE PUBLISHER, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

STIRLING'S AIDS TO PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS.

All post free throughout the world. Prices net, cash with order.

Pharmaceut. Latin & Prescription Reading. With Key. 1s. 6d. Præscripta Autographa. With Key. 2s. 6d.

Materia Medica Synopsis, B.P., 1898. Pocket Edit. 1s. 9d.

Synop. Tables of B.P. Strengths, Doses, Sp. Grs., &c. 1s. 6d.

A Manual of Botanical Terms. Over 2,000 references. 1s. 6d.

Synopsis of B.P. Chemical Reactions, with Equations. 1s.

Vest-Pocket Dose Book. Handy for quick reference. 6d.

JOHN GOWER, Publisher, WATERLOO, LIVERPOOL.

"I HAVE NOTICED

Your advert. for some time" write four different Chemists by same post. Quite so. Very good; but why did not they write before? It happens that whilst they have been "thinking about it" the next Chemist in two of the cases had got here first. Are YOU "thinking about it?" Then don't. Write first and think after. Only ½d. wasted in any case. Modest fee from

Bernard Slack

96 Hill Top, WEST BROMWICH.

College Notes.

METROPOLITAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—On Thursday a party of students from the "Metro" was taken by the Principal, Mr. C. Edward Sage, to Woolwich Arsenal, where special arrangements had been made for viewing the manufacture of steel and the casting thereof. After visiting this department a tour was made to the machine, gun, cartridge, and bullet shops, and much instructive information was gained.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—Last week the students of this College visited Mr. F. H. Glew's laboratory in Clapham Road, where he gave them a highly interesting and instructive lecture and demonstrations on radium, x-rays, and radio-active bodies, in which subject Mr. Glew is well known to be an expert. Mr. H. Lucas, Principal of the College, accompanied the Majors, and Mr. Attenborough the Minors.

INTER-COLLEGIATE FOOTBALL.—Square v. London College.—Over 150 spectators assembled at Shepherd's Bush last Saturday to witness this meeting of the cup-holders with one of the strongest teams in the League. The game opened evenly, but soon Evans, one of the London forwards, after a good dribble, put the ball into the net at close quarters, but the goal was nullified by a penalty being awarded to London immediately prior to the shot, but Evans was again quickly on the ball, and netted it after its return from the Square custodian. Another goal for London was added by the same forward in the first half, to which the Square replied by scoring from a splendid piece of combined work between their forwards. After half-time desperate efforts were made by the cup-holders to retrieve lost ground, and two corner kicks taken by Bellamy looked very much like being improved upon had they not been admirably cleared by the Londoners in the very nick of time. A splendid rush by the London forwards resulted in another goal, and towards the end of the game Thomson scored a fourth, the cup-holders thus being beaten by four goals to one.

WHERE TO STUDY.

The following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

School of Pharmacy, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. South London School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, London, S.E.

Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, 160 and 162 Kennington Park Road, London, S.E.

London College of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Botany, 323 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

Brixton School of Pharmacy, 78 Stockwell Park Road, S.W. South of England College of Pharmacy, 186 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

Northern College of Pharmacy, 100 and 102 Burlington Street, Manchester.

Manchester College of Pharmacy, 225A, 227A Oxford Road, Manchester.

Thomas S. Barrie, Scottish Optical College, 157 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Exchange Column—Bargains.

TERMS.

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.
No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

4-GRAIN rotary pill-machine. 5/103, Office of this Paper.
OFFERS for antique balance scales, solid silver pans; equal to new, WHITEWICK, 12 Church Street, Monmouth.
SARTORIUS modern analytical balance, glass base, 14-centimetre beam, rider arrangement, nearly new, gramme weights, £6.
BUNTING, 16 Whitelaw Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

SECOND-HAND '98 B.P.; cheap. DOYLE, Herbert Hospital, Woolwich.
MARTINDALE'S "Extra Pharmacopoeia," 1904; 11th edition. NIXON, Chemist, Crawford Street, W.
BRITISH Pharmacopoeia, 1898, new, 7s., or nearest offer; "Science and Art of Surgery," Erichsen, 4th edition, 30s. volume, splendid condition, 5s., or nearest offer. MEARS, 145 Devonshire Street, Mile End, London, N.E.
WHAT offers?—Muter's "Analytical Chemistry," Dupré and Hike's "Chemistry," Southall's "Materia Medica," Newth's "Inorganic Chemistry," Perkin and Kipping's "Organic Chemistry"; latest editions; good condition. W. SUMPTON, 147 Fore Street, Edmonton, N.
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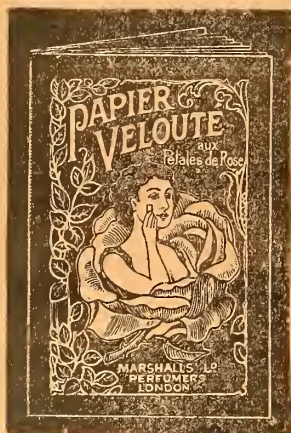
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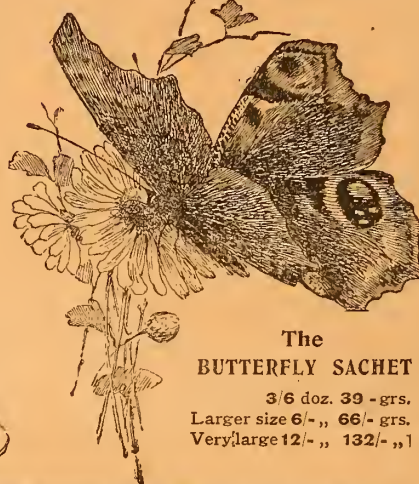
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